ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,041—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1894.

PRICE 6 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	21st April.
P. ASSAM	3560	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
P. SIAM	3560	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3560	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3560	500	H. Weighell	8th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3560	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Cargo or Parcels can be received by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday & P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	300	E. Crowe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping-Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-package will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 12th May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China & Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For other particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
AUSTRIAN MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	250	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

Either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the S. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Consovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, Calcutta.

For other Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Head Office, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
STEWARD PASSAGES booked without delay on the most favourable terms. Berths secured, with special attention to grouping.
CIRCULAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
INDIAN OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. on production of existing concessions.
Information on arrival.
LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK NOTES, BANK DRAFTS, and FOREIGN COINS, at current rates.
TIME TABLES supplied gratis, and general information given.
AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers' Luggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY, and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 20th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 19th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the oregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 20th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

THE S. S. "SINGAPORE," which was towed back to Aden on account of breakdown in the Engines, is expected to ARRIVE in BOMBAY on the 18th instant. CONSIGNEES of CARGO by her are requested to get an average Bond, and pay a Deposit of designated on the Invoice value of their respective Goods, when the usual Delivery will be given them.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 14th April, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE LAST STYLES."
SOFT FELT HATS. — "SKETCH" — "BADEN."
BROWNS & BLACK, Rs. 7.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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EXHILARATING!
SUSTAINING!!

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	43 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	16 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME.
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANAGE.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER [illegible]

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

ALL WHO APPRECIATE
A CUP OF GOOD TEA
Should procure the Celebrated
HOLTA TEAS,
Which are being sold at prices ranging from Annas 10 to Rs. 2-8 per Pound by

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (!!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

					Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	...	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium	"	...	5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest	"	...	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large	"	...	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium	"	...	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large	"	...	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium	"	...	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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He is not a Dealer in photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his
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Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON!

MARITANA.

☞ The Parisian Octett in a Gipsy Dance.

☞ The Parisian Octett in a Spanish Saraband.

WEDNESDAY. PAUL JONES.

The Combined Quartettes will DANCE the "MOULIN ROUGE QUADRILLE."

THURSDAY.—MRS. OTHELLO.

FRIDAY.—UTOPIA.

SATURDAY & MONDAY, 21ST & 23RD APRIL.

"THE GAIETY GIRL."

This marvellous production has beaten the Theatrical Record in London, hundreds being turned away nightly from the date of its production to the time of the last Mail leaving; it was only licensed by the Lord Chamberlain at the Eleventh hour (the license had not arrived when the doors were opened) after the Bathing Scene had been considerably modified: also the its Record is Sensational. The part of the Reverend Brierly being turned into Dr. Brierly at the desire of the Prince of Wales.

MR. HALL'S BENEFIT,

TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given

BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, at 9-30 P.M.,

In the TOWN HALL.

CANTATA,

"THE ERL KING'S DAUGHTER,"

BY NIELS GADE.

For Soli, Chorus and Orchestra,

About 80 PERFORMERS.

By Kind Permission of Col. SYMONS, and the Officers, several Members of the BAND of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry will play in the Orchestra.

SOLOISTS:

Herr Olaf .....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
The Mother.....Mrs. MACBETH.
The Erl King's Daughter .....Miss N. TUDBALL.
PIANO.....Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor .....Captain HEYMAN.

TICKETS to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 1.

THE MACIVER CHARTERED S. S. "INDRA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, April 16, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. AHMEDBHAI KEEKABHAI and SAIFUDIN KIKABHAI, of Bombay, Bora Inhabitants, have Contracted TO SELL to Mr. EBRAHIM NOORDIN, also of Bombay, Bora Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by a public passage, called the Khokha Bazar, otherwise called the Bhoosari Moholla or Sarang Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage, the ground whereof belongs equally to the Vendors and the Bora Masjid, and beyond thereof by the Bora Masjid, and on the South by the public road called the Janjikar Street, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 195, 255, 718, and new Nos. 1361, 1816, 3252, Old Survey Nos. 3180, 3222, 3367, and new Survey No. 3084, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 187 and Street Nos. 121-39, and which said premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said vendors and other tenants. Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to us, the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such exist.—Dated this 13th Day of April, 1894.

DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Vendors and Purchaser.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last, the 13th instant, that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. would SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., at their SALE ROOM, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, in one lot under the direction of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate of GUNPUTRAO ATMARAM and ANUNRAO ATMARAM, all the right, title, interest and claim, if any, of the said insolvents in or to amongst other properties the property fourthly therein described as follows:—

"4. Mohunvady or Gonjol Stable, situate at Girgaum or Pallow Road, with buildings thereon now standing in the name of Sadanund Shreecrustnajee." Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvents have no right, title or interest of any kind in said property. That the said Sadanund Shreecrustnajee is the absolute owner of the said property. If after this intimation any person purchases the said property he will do so at his own peril and risk.—Dated this 16th day of April 1894.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Sadanund Shreecrustnajee.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ANGELO GENTILLI an Austrian Jew, late a Merchant and Acting Vice Consul for Austria at Aden.

DOMINGOS SALVADOR de SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, of the Indian Civil Service, and late Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, in the Punjab.

HEMABAI, Widow of HEMUNMULL RAMDASSANI, late of Tatta, in Sind, Hindu Inhabitant.

VINCENT JOHN GARLAND, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

WILLIAM McCULLOCH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

ROBINSON TAYLOR, late a Discharged Engine Driver, Quetta.

MRS. ISABELLA PLENDERLEITH ANDERSON or MACGREGOR, Widow of the late Dr. DUGALD MACGREGOR, of Bombay, late of No. 70, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHANBAI (Widow of LUCKMIDAS DAMODAR), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

MULJEE HEMRAJ, the Nephew of the above named Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th Day of April, 1894.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	1
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO

Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,

SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing a-do-ne. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 23th instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1894.

THE IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF TOKIO, JAPAN.

THE Undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for the abovenamed Company, and is prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES at Current Rates.

M. MITSUYOSHI,
Agent.

3, Church Gate Street.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ...Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the year 1894-95 of the following Articles, which must be of purely Indian Manufacture:—

Laces, Gold of sorts	Yds.	6,500
,, Silk, of ,,	,,	600
,, Worsted, of sorts	,,	70,000
,, Cotton, of ,,	,,	100,000
,, Braids, Gold, of sorts	,,	3,000

Tape, Whitey Brown. Also Gold Cords, Olivets, and Gold Netted Buttons, Brass Buckles and Silver Badges, &c.

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at the Office of Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur), and must be accompanied by Samples of the Articles Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1894, and any further particulars required may be had on application.

A. C. TOKER,
Supt., Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Alipur, 5th April, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 67.

OFFERS will be received by the Comt. Store keeper General, Bombay, for the SALE of the following:—

No.	Name and Description of Articles.	Stations where Available.
	ENGINES.	
1.	One 25 N. H. P. high presure Beam Engine, by J. and A. Blyth, of London, in complete working order, with all steam pipes, exhaust pipes, hot and cold water feed pipes, suction and feed pumps, spur fly wheel and pinion, and one spare pinion and counter shafting	Poona.
1.	One 12 N. H. P. high pressure horizontal Engine, by Emerson and Murgotroyd, of Stockport, in complete working order, with ordinary fly wheel and driving gear	Karachi.
1.	One Do. do.	Aden.
	BOILERS.	
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by J. and A. Blyth, London, 30 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter, with mountings and all attachments complete. Last Government certificate, December 1892. Authorized pressure 45 lbs. per square inch	Poona.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Whitaker Co. and Marshall and Sons, 14 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter, with 3 Galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mountings, and complete attachments. Last certificate, December 1892. Authorized working pressure 70 lbs. per square inch	Karachi.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Halts and Co., Soho, Birmingham, 20 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, 3 galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mounting and attachments complete. Last certificate, March 1892. Authorized steam pressure 75 lbs. per square inch	Aden.
	DONKEY PUMPS.	
1.	One Donkey Pump in good working order	Poona.
1.	One Do do	Karachi.
1.	One Do do	Aden.
	MILLS.	
4.	Four Mills, complete with four pairs French Burr stone, 4' diameter, cast-iron bursts and frames, bevil gearing, wrought iron spindles, brasses, lifting apparatuses, wrought-iron main shaft, plummer blocks and brasses, iron and wooden hoppers and Hopper stand, wrought-iron mill stone cases, one stone lifting crane, 2 spare upper stones or runners, French Burr, 4' diameter	Poona.
2.	Two pairs of Mill Stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, cast-iron burst, adjusting screw, cast iron pillars, with foundation bolts, bevil gearing, disconnecting gearing, feed adjusting apparatus for each mill, complete brass and wooden hoppers, with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connections for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Karachi.
2.	Two pairs of Mill stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, cast Iron Burst, adjusting Screw, Cast Iron Pillars with Foundation Bolts, Bevil Gearing, disconnecting Gearing Feed and adjusting apparatus for each mill complete, Brass and wooden hoppers with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connection for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Aden.

In addition to the above, certain accessories of the miles and other miscellaneous stores are also available, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay.

Offers must be made not later than 30th April 1894.

Delivery of the Stores will be allowed to be taken at the respective stations and at the buyer's expense.

C. S. D. LESLIE, LIEUT.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Gen.'s Office, Bombay, April 13, 1894.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, vrants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 2.
Postage and Postage extra.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Re 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000)

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

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Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
,, ,, 1886	,,	966,107
,, ,, 1887	,,	988,043
,, ,, 1892	,,	2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,812,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN

ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS

IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting a Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	,,	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4000,000

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THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania late Hospital of Dental Surgery.

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Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments in scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist.

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CONTAMINATION

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	36 0
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	50	15 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	15		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Asia	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	300
	750	50	150	7½	225
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Bazar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,725
Do. New Issue	600	375	225	Rs. 75	1,185
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.					
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
	400	500	50	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,300
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	25
Gokuldas and Norotham Indu Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	Rs. 22	230
Dahli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gepert & Co., Ld.	1000	100	70	—	70 sxm
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	20 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Kerani & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	3 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	305
Karrachee Landing Wharfage Act Manufacturing Co.	600	500	200	20	150
Manekjee Petit Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	760
Mazda & Co., Ld.	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Nagpur Total Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	9
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	120
Orion al Loan	6,000	20	20	5 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	12	460
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	200	5 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Quandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	50
Treasher & Co.	1,000	500	100	80	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,200	1,250	75	130 0
Albert Gimraje Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurgaon)	200	1,100	1,100	15 pr. ct. dvd Rs. 80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhowanagar City Press Ld.					
Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	107½
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	20	195
East India	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd.	290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,200
Fort	515	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	105
French	200	500	all	Nil	1,100
Garvey & Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	410
Gingoli Press Co.	750	400	all	4	450
Khangsaun	2460	450	450	Nil	115
Kalyandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	200	63	375
Moreantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motuseti Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	100
Munuar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	392½
New Beras	1,000	500	500	Nil	250
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	640
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs35dv	129
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	45
Sassoon and Punjab Co.	200	500	500	20	68
Sind	100	1,000	90	180	1,80
Soraab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	515
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Volkart	375	400	all	16	220
		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills		1,000	1,000	—	760
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	540xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	3,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhan Mills	1,000	500	1,000	—	365
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	480
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Ginnistan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	50	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	2	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	265
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	510
Jafter Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	—	250		120
Jeevraj Bapu	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	35. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khatau Makanjee	400	250	250	Nil	725
Leopold	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	145
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Madhavji Dharamsi Mfg Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Maharaja Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,200	500	50	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	8	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,000	100	100		
Madhu Mills	500	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,795	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	1,305
Sonderusi	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,392	250	250	12½	325xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Standard Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vasanjee Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	950	500	950	15	500
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
Chilli Leaf	,, 27-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,, 27-3
Do. do. new	,, 27-0
Australia do.	,, 27-9
Bombay do.	,, 27-12
English Sovereigns	,, 17-10
Do. Dragons	,, 17-9
Bar Silver 17 Touch and 0 Do. 27/ do.	,, 35-12 ,, 35
Carolus Dollars	,, 126 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,, 123
Ex-Parcel	,, 123

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Frere Fletcher School, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Grant Road, Y. M. C. A. Debate, 8-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Bore Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, at ten o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Perth entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers King Arthur, Castabo, and Sabarmati on Sunday, and the steamer Longship yesterday; the steamers Africa, Grafoe, Gutenfels and Bahaduri left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oriental entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Manilla, Lord Earne, Malacca, and Knight of St. George on Sunday. The steamers Aurora and Kirby Hall left it on Saturday, and the steamer Avala on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik has been invited, and has agreed to join the board of directors of this office.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—On Saturday morning Jusmising Bahadur, a Raja from Jodhpur, arrived at the Grant Road Railway Station. He has taken up his residence at one of Mr. Ludha Ibrahim's bungalows, at Bellasis Road.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, when Gunoo Pattoji, a Hindu hack victoria-driver, was driving his conveyance along the Grant Road the horse suddenly took fright and the driver was thrown off the box into a well. When taken out of the well it was found that the man had sustained slight injuries. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital. Much damage was done to the victoria.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Shaikh Ooeman, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was employed at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, Mazagon. At one o'clock yesterday afternoon he fell into the dry dock, thereby fracturing his skull. From the effects of the injuries thus received the labourer died at the hospital, where he was removed for treatment. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Narelwadj yesterday afternoon, on the body of Vithoo Janaji, a young Hindu. Owing to the misconduct of his wife the deceased resolved to die rather than submit to ignominy. He went to a well near his house, and jumped into it. He was drowned before any assistance could be given, and the dead body was taken out in a few minutes after the fall. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital, by Mr. A. F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, on the body of Dewkore, woman, aged sixty-five years. The deceased was a widow, and was living with her relations at Dady Sett Agiary Street. On the morning of the 16th instant, while she was seated at the head of the verandah of her house she accidentally fell down, and her skull was fractured. She was removed to the hospital, where she died at 8 o'clock, on Sunday night. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain Hughes and Officers, 22nd Bo. Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille ..... Olympia ..... Williams
Overture ..... Mirella ..... Gounod.
Waltz ..... Memories ..... Lowthian
Selection ..... Olivette ..... Audran.
Song ..... By the Fountain (Euph Solo) ... Adams
Galop ..... Poltergeister ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. KABRAJI'S LECTURE ON THE GUJARATI LANGUAGE.—The sixth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji, editor, *Rast Goftar*, being his second lecture on "Correct Gujarati vs. Parsee Gujarati." This lecture is expected to be as interesting as Mr. Kabraji's first lecture on the subject, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner concluded the adjourned inquest, touching the death of Birari Godu, a hawker, who was found lying dead, in a stable, at Forbes Street. The stable was locked from outside and also fastened from within. Dr. Sydney Smith who held the *post-mortem* examination of the body, said that there were no external marks of violence on the body of the deceased who had completely lost his right eye. The internal organs of the body were healthy, but the brain and its membranes were highly congested. From the *post-mortem* appearances of the body he was of opinion that death was due to heat apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A DISHONEST BLACKSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Janu Jankia, a blacksmith, in the G.I. P. Railway workshops, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing several pieces of brass, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the railway company. Last week the accused stole the quantity of brass, and sold it to a Marwaree at Mazagon. A detective traced the stolen property to the Marwaree, who pointed out the accused as the man who had sold it to him. The accused pleaded not guilty; but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—In consequence of certain information received by the police, a man, named Hyderali Tyebali was arrested. He made a statement which led to the arrest of three others. The police were taken to the shop of one Gulam Hoossein Ismail, at Kalbadevi Road, where the accused stated that they had disposed of a large quantity of piece-goods for Rs. 300. Gulam Hoossein being questioned by the police, took them to a Marwaree's shop, at Bapu Khote Street, whence the whole property was recovered. From further inquiries made by the police, it was found that the goods belonged to Mooiji Shewji, a piece-goods merchant, at Mooiji Jetha Cloth Market. Only a few days ago he had missed the property from his godown. The merchant could not say if the box containing the property in question was despatched by him up-country through mistake when he despatched several other boxes.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Ismail Mahomed, a Mahomedan of bad repute, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Runchod Mowjee, a Hindu lad, aged 7 years, with a view to rob the ornaments, valued at Rs. 200, which the boy was wearing on his person. Yesterday morning Runchod went to the Crawford Market, and as he was engaged in looking at some birds, the accused went up to him, and offered him sweetmeats, and asked him to accompany him to his house. The accused then took the boy to Chowpatty, and tried to remove the gold wristlet off his hands but the boy cried out, and ran away for assistance. Koondlik, a shoe-maker, then met accused near the Kennedy Seaface, and growing suspicious, followed him to Chowpatty, where he saw the accused attempting to remove the wristlets from the boy's hands. He at once ran up and arrested the accused, and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous inprisonment.

THE JAINS AND A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.—A public meeting of the Jain community of Bombay was held on Sunday, at 8-30 p.m., in the temple of Godifee Maharaj, at Fydhownie, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed establishment of a Pasteur institute in India. Mr. Dayachand Mulukchand was called to the chair. Mr. Fatehchand Kapoorchand expressed himself against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India, inasmuch as it involved vivisection of dumb animals, which was contrary to the religious tenets and principles of their religion. Dr. Jamnadas Premchand had no faith in the Pasteur remedy, but recommended instead Buisson baths, which were efficacious in effecting a cure for hydrophobia. Mr. Tallockchand Manockchand proposed that a memorial should be sent to the Government of Bombay, stating that there was, in the first place, no necessity for such an institution, and, secondly, that it was opposed to the religious instincts of the entire native community. The proposition which was supported by several speakers, was carried unanimously. A committee having been appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. S. BOGLE, Corps of Guides, has been detailed to attend the equitation class at Lucknow.

LIEUTENANT K. O. BURNE, 1st Sikh Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Gunning as Assistant Recruiting Officer at Umritsar.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. L. CHANNER, V.C., C.B., lately transferred from the Assam to the Rohilkhand District, arrived at Bareilly, from England, on the 12th, and took over command.

EXCHANGES have been sanctioned between Lieutenants Vallentin, "H." Battery, and Boulnois' "F." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; and between Lieutenants Dawson, 59th, and Gordon, 19th Field Battery.

MAJOR MURCHISON has been transferred from No. 9 Company, Southern Division, to No 22 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery); Lieutenant Dawson from No. 1 Company, Southern Division, to 59th Field Battery.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS KOEBEL, Tyler, Keye and Rolland have been posted on first appointment to No. 23 Company, Eastern, No. 5 Southern, No. 15 Eastern, and No. 11 Southern divisions, Royal Artillery, respectively.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—10th Begal Lancers: Lieutenant R. L. Ricketts, Supernumerary, to be Officiating Squadron Officer; (this cancels his transfer to 8th Bengal Cavalry previously notified.) 18th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant-Colouel W. H. Browne, to be Commandant vice Rennick vacated; Major L. T. Browne, to be 2nd in Command; Captain W. F. M. I. Fraser to be Wing Commander.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence —Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant A. E. McBarnet, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to England for 12 months on private affairs; and Lieutenant H. E. Stainforth, 4th Bengal Cavalry, and G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment, for 12 months on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis, 15th Gurkhas, to Kashmir for 6 months; and Lieutenant H. Malcolm, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Somali-land, for 3 months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hong-Kong, March 28th, says:—During the past fortnight a moderate business transpired at gradually hardening rates; still prices realised may not be said to be satisfactory owing to the unprecedentedly high laying down cost resulting from the present low exchange. Only in a few instances prices may be said to have adjusted themselves to the exchange, though generally speaking the enhanced ideas of holders have met with very slight encouragement. At the close owing to a trifling rise in Rupee rates a weaker tendency prevails and dealers are in nowise anxious buyers, owing to the factor of exchange remaining as uncertain as ever.

Twenties have not undergone any sensible appreciation and are not so vigorously enquired for as in the preceding fortnight. Sixteens, Tens, and Twelves have been sparingly dealt in at a rise of dlr. ½ to dlr. 1. Medium grades of No. 10 have attracted considerable attention.

Sales during the fortnight aggregate 4,500 bales, as follows:—

1,250 bales of	No. 20	sold at	89 to 95
800	,,	,, 16	,, 78 to 87 at 88
600	,,	,, 12	,, 68 to 78
1,600	,,	,, 10	,, 67 to 77
250	,,	,, 8/6	,, 67 to 73

leaving unsold stocks at about 12,800 bales. Exchange on India is quoted to-day Rs. 170½ T. T. and Rs. 171 on demand.

Advices to hand from Shanghai indicate the market there to have experienced a further upward movement, and about 5,500 bales are reported to have changed ownership. During the second half of the fortnight twenties did not keep up their former prestige and began to show signs of weakness owing to unfavourable news from Szechuen and River Ports. Sixteens all round were in brisk request for the Tientsin market at an advance of Tl. 1½ to 2. Tens have considerably improved their status and an advance of Tl. 1 to 1½ is noticeable in rates. At the close a quiet tone prevails. Stocks are estimated at about 9,000 bales.

Particulars to hand from Japan report the market there to have experienced a rise of dlrs. 2 to 2½, but owing to paucity of stocks a very small business has transpired, and about 250 bales are reported to have changed hands.

SENSATIONS OF DROWNING.

To stand helplessly on the river shore and witness the struggles of a drowning fellow being is a harrowing experience, and little less heartrending to contemplate, but, in matters of this kind, like many others, writes an American contemporary, "things are not what they seem." At any rate, death by drowning is not as horrible as it may seem to be on-looker. The thought of being dragged along the muddy bottom of the river and found later in some out of the way, willow tangled spot is what adds to the horrors of such a death. The dread of such a fate is really worse than the fate itself. I once left this world by that route as nearly as one can and get back. It was an accident, and was some twenty years ago.

A companion and myself were bathing in the Ohio River. At the point where we were a large raft of logs was lashed to the bank, and for quite a long while we amused ourselves by jumping from the raft into fifteen feet of water to see who could bring up the largest number of white gravels each time. We went down several times with varying success. The last time I made the effort I filled my lungs with air and leaped far out into the river and went to the bottom head first. I groped about for a handful of gravels and spent more time in the search than I should have done. The water was warm, however, and I had no fears of drowning. When I could stay down no longer, I started swiftly for the surface, and when within a foot or two of the top of the water my companion, not knowing exactly where I was, jumped headlong into the river. His head struck me squarely between the shoulders and knocked the last ounce of air out of my lungs, and a deluge of water at once took its place. The weight of his body falling on me produced a terrible shock, and I sank to the bottom of the river like a stone. That is where I got my experience in drawning. When the water rushed into my lungs and stomach it felt for all the world like a pleurisy pain, which has also given me a tussel in later years, but was over in a second. Then my body settled quietly to the bottom and my arms fell limp at my side.

In my half conscious condition I could see all my relatives and acquaintances crowding about and looking down on me with tearful faces. All the events, it seemed, of my prosy career passed slowly in review, and the good, bad, and indifferent acts stood out before me in bold relief. Even little schoolboy tricks claimed attention. I knew I was drowning and remember thinking, "Why, this is not so hard after all!" I wondered where my body would be found, and shuddered at the thought that it might never be found. I also wondered whether or not my companion had become alarmed and run away and left me to my fate, or whether he was diving here and there to find me. Then I pictured my burial, and how the clods would resound on my coffin when it was lowered into the chilly grave, and my fate would be pointed out to other boys by anxious mothers as a warning.

At the next stage I could hear bells softly ringing in the distance, together with little tinklings and chirrups sounding in my ears. Then I began to see pretty pictures. The colours of the rainbow danced before my eyes and intermingled and formed into all sorts of odd shapes. I had no pain and no fear of what was expected to follow. I seemed to be enchanted at the scene before me. Everything was light and calm, and moved about without any visible impelling force. It was like looking into a large mirror with every beautiful thing that the most vivid imagination could conjure up revealed thereby. The last stage which I entered increased the beauty of the surroundings. All discordent noises ceased and were superseded by the softest, sweetest music that could be thought of. Apparently I had been transported to a place flooded with bright, calm sunshine.

It was neither too hot nor too cold, but seemed like a clear autumn day. Then I seemed to rise from the ground and float off into space like thistle down. Higher and higher I went until I seemed to look down on the world from a great height and then came a blank. The next thing I knew I was lying on the raft with my companion looking down on me with a pale face. After several unsuccessful attempts he had succeeded in finding me and getting me out of the water. By vigorously rolling me over a log he had succeeded in rekindling the spark of life that remained. For the next half hour I think I suffered a great deal more than for the same length of time before or since. I shall never forget how it feels to drown, but would not advise any one to try it to find out for himself. Resuscitation is too painful.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' give the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·24	W	2	100·0	71·5	32	...	5·89	+2·93
Agra	29·27	N W	4	101·0	71·8	25	...	2·53	+1·26
Cawnpore	29·34	S S W	3	101·9	67·8	40	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·79	S	1	101·6	72·8	30	0·02	3·18	+1·36
Jhansi	29·38	N N E	1	103·6	76·2	26	...	4·42	+2·36
Jacobabad	29·32	Calm	6	98·0	66·1	55	...	1·22	+0·27
Karachi	29·12	W S W	9	93··	74·0	74	...	4·90	+·73
Jeypore	29·53	Calm	3	101·1	70·0	45	...	1·00	+2·60
Ajmere	29·75	W	6	97·9	75·1	12	...	2·85	+1·63
Deesa	29·38	W	8	100·9	72·5	49	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·33	N	3	102·3	77·1	57	...	1·33	...
Bhuj	29·92	N N W	14	97·5	72·9	55	...	2·37	+·07
Rajkot	29·17	W N W	12	98·9	73·3	60	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·31	N N W	11	88·1	72·8	76	...	2·23	...
Neemuch	29·37	N W	3	97·8	69·8	22	...	2·41	+1·54
Indore	29·18	N W	3	98·0	70·6	34	...	2·34	+1·32
Saugor	29·34	W	3	99·4	70·1	32	...	3·97	+1·20
Jubbulpore	29·34	S S E	1	97·9	68·6	28	...	2·88	+1·01
Hoshangabad	29·36	S W	2	101·4	68·7	30	...	6·10	+4·12
Khandwa	29·37	W	6	103·2	70·8	28	...	1·11	—0·39
Raipur	29·52	Calm	4	99·9	75·4	31	...	0·93	—1·72
Nagpur	29·38	N N W	4	100·3	72·6	38	...	3·42	+0·35
Amraoti	29·38	W S W	5	102·7	72·3	31	...	1·57	—1·14
Akola	29·39	W	4	102·7	72·7	23	...	2·35	—0·34
Surat	29·29	W N W	F	102·2	71·5	60	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·33	N N W	6	99·4	75·1	74	...	1·86	+0·38
Bombay	29·39	N	12	90·6	78·0	77	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·32	W N W	7	100·0	70·4	19	...	2·54	+0·52
Aurangabad	29·35	N N E	4	99·0	73·7	24	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·31	W N W	4	98·7	70·5	31	...	0·65	—1·61
Kaladgi	29·31	W S W	6	99·2	73·2	43	...	0·67	—0·43
Belgaum	29·22	N W	F	92·3	67·8	40	...	1·92	+1·65
Goa	29·49	N	8	92·0	80·0	83	...	4·05	...
Karwar	29·34	Clam	3	91·2	73·1	77	...	2·84	—0·36
Calicut	29·06	E	M	92·2	77·6	86	0·19	13·14	+4·06
Cochin	29·03	Calm	M	93·2	74·6	81	0·70	11·33	+3·51
Bangalore	29·34	W S W	5	94·2	71·4	68	...	4·03	—1·70
Secunderabad	29·39	W S W	3	99·7	73·3	49	...	5·59	+2·18
Masulipatam	29·39	S W	7	95·6	76·1	88	...	19·23	+10·55
Bellary	29·30	N W	4	100·5	73·9	53	...	1·33	—1·57
Cuddapah	29·38	S S W	...	104·2	80·3	33	...	0·12	+1·96
Madras	29·30	S S E	15	97·0	78·6	77	...	2·74	+1·20
Coimbatore	29·45	S	3	97·4	72·8	70	...	14·71	+7·27
Trichinopoly	29·30	Calm	1	101·1	73·3	60	...	14·55	+3·71
Negapatam	29·34	E	11	90·0	77·7	73	...	14·33	+4·38
Colombo	29·39	S S W	6	89·5	76·0	76	0·35	38·86	+2·48
Aden	29·93	E N E	5	85·3	79·8	84	...	1·93	—0·32

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen briskly to moderately on the West Coast but has fallen almost everywhere else, the fall being rapid at Jubulpore, brisk at Allahabad, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and Moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are high in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and very low in the North-West Provinces, Gradients are slight. Winds are blowing from their normal directions almost everywhere, and the force has been fresh at Bhuj, Rajkot, Bombay, Goa, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocities were above the average at Ajmere, Rajkot, Sholapur and Karwar. The maximum temperature has fallen considerably below the average at Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur and Madras, while else where the changes have been small. The highest maximum readings recorded were 104° at Agra, Jhansi and Cuddapah, and 103° at Khandwa, Amraoti and Akola. Nights are 5° to 6° hotter than usual at Ajmere, Rajkot and Malegaon. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (66°). Changes of humidity are rather large at Akola, Poona, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

No further market intelligence is to hand through Reuter of later date than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening; but through that medium we have received the figures for the Shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarn to India for the month of March, which show, in the missions to this presidency, a large increase, on every item of *Cotton Cloth*, both as compared with February, and with March last year, the excess now shown in the principal line of *Plain Cotton* being 21¼ million yards or 35½ per cent. in the former comparison, and 27¼ million yards, or 47 per cent. in the latter. The shipments of *Twist* to Bombay last month were 200,000 lbs. less than in February, though half-a-million lbs. heavier than in the corresponding month last year. To the sister presidencies, the shipments of *Cotton Goods* in March show no great difference as against those in the month preceding, nor compared with the missions in March 1893, except in the two items of *Plain* and *Coloured Cottons* to Calcutta, in which there was a large increase in the more distant comparison. Taking the figures for the first quarter of the present year, for Bombay alone, we find a large increase in every item of *Goods* as well as of *Yarn*, that in *Plain Cottons* alone being 44¼ million yards, or 30 per cent.

Bombay—	March 1894.	Feb. 1894.	March 1893.
Plain Cottons...yds.	59,250,000	38,100,000	31,450,000
Colored do. ... ,,	8,050,000	5,550,000	4,800,000
Printed do. ... ,,	17,250,000	10,750,000	8,150,000
Twist .....lbs.	750,000	950,000	250,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	95,450,000	99,700,000	64,450,000
Colored do. ... ,,	8,450,000	8,900,000	3,400,000
Printed do. ... ,,	4,350,000	4,600,000	2,600,000
Twist ..... lbs.	1,150,000	1,300,000	750,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,550,000	5,900,000	5,200,000
Colored do. ... ,,	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Printed do. ... ,,	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,750,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	1,050,000	800,000
Bombay only for 3 months 1894.		for 3 months 1893.	
Plain Cottons ...yds.	148,100,000	103,600,000	
Colored do. ... ,,	19,750,000	14,600,000	
Printed do. ... ,,	40,400,000	28,650,000	
Twist .....lbs.	2,800,000	1,550,000	

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec. Rs.	2,05,361
,, ,, Branches...	Inc. ,,	2,37,954
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	5,03,275
Government Securities	,, ,,	2,64,792
Other Authorized ,, ...	*Nil*	*Nil*
Loans	Inc. ,,	20,06,048
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec. ,,	2,33,289
Balances with other Banks	Inc. ,,	1,10,083
Cash.....	Dec. ,,	24,11,094

From the advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Thursday, it might, perhaps, have been anticipated that the falling off in the Bank's Cash Balance would have been greater than is disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, *viz.*, 24 lakhs, bringing the Balance down to 104¼ lakhs, seeing that Money had been daily becoming scarcer, and that there had been more activity in the export branch of our trade. It will be seen, however, from the figures which we give above, that in the period under review, there had been a decrease on Bills Discounted of over 2¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of 9¼ lakhs in the week preceding, while the withdrawals from Private Deposits aggregated only about 5 lakhs, the item chiefly responsible for the diminution in the Cash Balance being Loans, which had increased by 20 lakhs, the net expansion in trade requirements being represented by 22¼ lakhs against an increase in the same direction of 43¼ lakhs the week before.

All the local markets as well as the Banks have re-opened to-day, but business generally has been inactive.

COTTON has been steady in tone at previous prices; but only a comparatively small business has been reported. Exporters have bought 1,050 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 152-5; 400 Indore, at Rs. 175-6; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 197; and 50 Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 202; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, say 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 155; and Bhilwada, at Rs. 176; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT has been in less enquiry for shipment again, only a small business having transpired. Prices have declined half an anna per cwt., the market, however, being steady at the fall. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4	0	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ,,	3	15	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..... ,,	3	14	0	,,
Red Delhi ..... ,,	3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow..... ,,	3	15	6	,,
Red Ahmedabad ..... ,,	3	12	0	,,
Hard Red ..... ,,	3	9	0	,,

SEEDS.—This market has become quiet in tone, and only a small export business has been reported to-day, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are one to two annas lower. We quote this evening:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-5-0 to	7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	5-8-0 ,,	6-9-0	,,
Do. Do. Cawnpore	6-4-0 ,,	6-6-0	,,
Do. Red Do.	5-10-0 ,,	5-13-0	,,
Gingelly, White	43-0-0 ,,	45-0-0	per cdy.
Do: Mixed.....	40-0-0 ,,	41-0-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,401	bales.
Wheat	20,068	cwts.
Linseed	44,264	,,
Rapeseed	28,904	,,
Gingelly	5,009	,,
Poppyseed.....	6,420	,,
Groundnuts	6,917	,,
Castorseed.....	738	,,
Rice	7,213	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, not to say lifeless; but quotations are unchanged. There are now no tokens of tonnage for favourite ports, for ready or forward shipment, above 17s. 6d. per ton. A large steamer, now in port, has accepted employment in the shape of a rice cargo from Burma to this port, at a portion under Rs. 9 per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened quiet, after Saturday's holiday at 1s. 1 5/8 d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which we have heard of no transactions either way. A moderate amount of Telegraphic, however, was given at 1s 1 21-32d., as also Demand, at the same rate, for the mail; and a little private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1 11-16d. for cash; but the business passing both ways has again been very limited. Money being still in good demand and the Bank of Bombay Balance further reduced, as stated above, the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 1 5-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 1 5-8d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 1 11-16d. ,,
Credits do.	.....1s. 1 25-32d. ,,
Francs do.	.....1·45

Bank Telegraphic, for transfer in the monsoon, quoted at 1s. 1½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 103 7-8 for Fours for Money, and 103 15-16 for Account, and remained quiet, not to say dull, at these rates throughout the day, closing on the same level in both positions. 3½ per Cents have been in request at 100¼.

SHARES have shown but little life; we have, however, to note an advance of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough Mill Scrip, of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Hyderabad, and Oriental, of Rs. 7½ in Queen; of Rs. 5 in James Greaves; and of Re. 1 each in Anglo-Indian and Leopold, at our revised quotations. Star of India, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 25; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10; and Luckmidas Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 15.

10 p.m. ... ... 82·2

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

6 a.m. ... ... 75·4
10 a.m. ... ... 87·3
2 p.m. ... ... 87·1
6 p.m. ... ... 84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NOWSARI.

DEATH.

MOGRA—April 16, at Tavdi, near Nowsari, Rustomji Shapurji Mogra, aged 58. Funeral and Third Day Ceremony at Tavdi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 16, at Farnham Lodge, Simla, the wife of E N Baker, C S of a son.
THOMPSON—April 9, at 6 Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of T M L Thompson, P W D, Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—HOLROYD—April 9, at St Michael's Church, Sylhet, by the Revd. W Drew, Francis Coope French, Civil Service, son of the Revd F French, Rector of Worlingworth, Suffolk, to Geralline, second daughter of Colonel Holroyd, late Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
LATTEY—ORR—April 7, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev W J Wickins, Chaplain, St James, Calcutta, assisted by the Rev Walter P G Field, Chaplain, Barrackpore William Arthur Mountcharles Lattey, Allahabad Bank of Simla, Limited, Rawalpindi, to Martha Lucy Branson, (Patty), second daughter of John Cave Orr, Calcutta, Solicitor, and grand-daughter of the late Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

DEATHS.

GREGORY—March 28, at Comilla, Tipperah, Linda Adeline, the darling and dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Fred A Gregory, aged 6 months and 1 day.
ONSLOW—April 8, at Mussoorie, of diphtheria, Edith Maud, the dearly loved eldest daughter of Captain R C Onslow, 10th Bengal Lancers, aged 10 years.
REILLY—April 5th, at Connor, Annie, the beloved wife of Patrick Reilly, aged 26 years and 4 days.
RENNELL—April 8, at Umballa, Thos Rennell, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1894.

IN his perfervid denunciation of the action of the Bombay Government respecting the Provincial Service the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad at a recent meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association, took for granted that the revised scheme has already been adopted, and he had some hard things to say concerning the unfairness of putting a new plan into operation without giving an opportunity for outside criticism. This belief is not however borne out by the statement made at the meeting of the Legislative Council last month by the Hon. Mr. Trevor, who replying to Mr. Javerilal said that he could not add to the information that had previously been given to the Council "as the rules were still under consideration." Deferring for the moment a reference to the Bombay scheme, a useful purpose will be served by briefly recounting the circumstances under which the provincial and subordinate civil services have undergone or are about to undergo modification throughout British India. Prior to the appointment of the Public Service Commission native statutory civilians were recruited and set apart for filling cadre posts in accordance with the rules issued by Lord Lytton's Government. At that time the services were divided into the Covenanted Civil Service, and the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. The recommendations of the Public Service Commission, generally supported by Lord Dufferin's Government, were that the system of appointing statutory civilians under the rules of 1879 should be abolished, that a Provincial Civil Service should be constituted for the higher ranks of the (then) subordinate executive and judicial services, and that about one-sixth of the covenanted executive and judicial charges, excluding the proportion reserved for military officers, should be excluded from the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and declared open to members of the Provincial Services. Lord Cross in his despatch of September, 1889, gave his sanction to the recommendations. He was of opinion that legislative authority already existed for the change, and that consequently the Parliamentary action suggested by the Commission was unnecessary. The Secretary of State further observed that the scheme of the Commission could be effectually carried out by having in each Province a separate list of covenanted offices, and by declaring these listed offices to be posts to which members of the Provincial Services being Natives of India, might be appointed. "These lists," he added, "will be arranged to suit the preponderant needs, aptitudes, and circumstances of each Province and its people, and the proportion of the appointments in the different branches will be from time to time varied accordingly."

The Government of India then entered into communication with the Local Governments regarding the covenanted appointments to be listed as open to the Provincial Services, and made proposals for giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission. The conclusions of the Local Governments were embodied in a draft resolution submitted by the Government of India in February 1892 to the Secretary of State, who, while approving of the conclusions, suggested the issue of a shorter resolution. Consequently the resolution of 21st April, 1892, was issued declaring 86 cadre posts open to members of the Provincial Service. Subsequent to this seven cadre posts in the Central Provinces were declared open to the Provincial Service thereof by a resolution issued in January, 1893. Thus at the beginning of last year ninety-three covenanted offices were declared open to members of the different Provincial Services, subject to the condition that the prior claims of Indian and Statutory Civilians already recruited are satisfied before Provincial officers are appointed, and that the scheme has been applied to all Provinces except Burma and Assam. In view of the backward state of these two provinces it is not a matter of surprise that has not yet been found possible to throw open any covenanted posts in them to members of the Provincial Service. The number of posts detached from the schedule of appointments reserved for covenanted civilians in the Bombay Presidency was fixed at eighteen, including amongst them two district judgeships and two district collectorships. The rules for the constitution of the Provincial and Subordinate Services have been settled by the Government of India in communication with the local Government and administrations. The general principles of these rules were set forth by the Government of India in a draft resolution sent to the Secretary of State in February 1892. The essential conditions of admission to the Provincial Service, which have been (with very few modifications rendered necessary by local conditions) adopted in all Provinces, limit the age of candidates to twenty-five years, except in the case of barristers, advocates, or pleaders appointed to the judicial bench otherwise than by competitive examination, the maximum age in these cases being 30. As to educational requirements, the Government of India instructed the local administration, that the candidate must attain "a prescribed preliminary standard of education, and especially of qualification is one of the vernacular languages of the Province in which he is to be employed." The vernacular standard should be a high one involving a thorough knowledge of the language, and ability to write and read the written characters with facility. "In the case of Europeans and Eurasians this requirement will have to be enforced by means of a special examination; in the case of Natives evidence of it will be provided by the candidate having passed the University or school standard examinations." The rules further provide that every person appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment shall be subject to a period of probation or training during which time his appointment will be probationary only, unless in special cases the Local Government declares such probation or training to be unnecessary. The subjects of Native Princes are eligible. A residence of at least three years in the Province is made an essential condition of admission, and a barrister, advocate, or pleader must have been actually practising his profession for three years in India. Europeans who are not Natives of India if qualified by the conditions we have named, are eligible for appointment, but only with the previous sanction of the Government of India. These rules were framed with care and deliberation, but so far the principle of recruiting the Provincial Service by open competition has only been adopted in the Madras Presidency, and partially, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

While we have not yet had competitive examinations for the Bombay Provincial Service, there is official authority for the statement that the rules regulating admission to the Service issued by the Government of India have been adopted almost in their entirety by the Bombay Government. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Trevor, answering Mr. Ganpatrao D Panse said: "The service will continue to be, as at present, primarily a native one, and the Secretary of State has directed that no European who is not a statutory native shall be appointed to it without the previous sanction of the Government of India. The term statutory native includes Eurasians and Europeans born and domiciled in India of parents habitually resident in India." Mr. Panse raised a question whether Government would favourably consider the representations asking for the inclusion of Mamlatdars in the Service, or failing that whether the Mamlatdars could claim Deputy Collectorships as of right as hitherto. Mr. Trevor stated in reply that it had been decided by the Government of India that Mamlatdarships and the appointments corresponding to them in other parts of India should everywhere be excluded from the Provincial Service, the reason being that the Provincial Service would ultimately be recruited largely by competition and direct selection, whereas the duties of a Mamlatdarship were such as could not be efficiently performed without long experience in the subordinate grades, and the appointment was of a kind better suited to be the prize of proved efficiency and integrity in those grades than the first step in the Provincial Service. The rules for admission to the Provincial Service will however, provide for such promotions from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service as may be practicable and necessary, whether for the encouragement of exceptional merit, or to prevent, as far as possible, disappointment of the legitimate expectations of officers who have entered the Subordinate Service under the existing rules. This is the only authoritative statement that has yet been made as to the rules for the Bombay Provincial Service, apart from the announcement that the rules are still under consideration. Excepting therefore as far as they condemn the exclusion of Mamlatdars from the service, Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Gokhle were premature in their criticism of the action of the Government at Saturday's meeting of the Graduates' Association. Naturally, however, the Association is jealous of the fruits of hard intellectual effort, and would view with apprehension a step so calculated to discourage higher education as the lowering of the standard for admission to the service. Before finally approving their scheme, the Bombay Government would do well to give an opportunity for criticism and discussion thereon by its publication in the official *Gazette*. It is not unlikely that, when the scheme is published the members of the Graduates' Association may find it less retrograde than they anticipate.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT is early in the field as a critic of the Burmo-Chinese Convention, the terms of which have not yet been communicated to the public. The part taken by Mr. Hallett in some previous controversies, notably that relating to Indian factory legislation and more lately his defence of the tariff policy imposed upon India by the Home Government has made us acquainted with his peculiarities. No one with a strict regard for veracity would say that absolute accuracy is Mr. Hallett's strong point. In the letter which he contributes to the *Times*, the ear of which he still maintains, he speaks of Kiang Ma, Muang Lem, and Kiang Hung, places ceded to China it is believed, as "our Burmese Shan States." Whatever may be said of Kiang Ma the description as applied to Muang Lem and Kiang Hung is to say the least scarcely correct. So far as Muang Lem and Kiang Ma are concerned both Burma and China claimed suzerainty rights. In the case of Muang Lem the claims of China were strongly marked and in reference to Kiang Hung she showed quite as good a title as Burma. Mr. Hallett makes a great deal of the fact that the cession of Kiang Hung to China will necessitate the termination of our railway a hundred and fifty miles short of the present frontier, but what of that? The line will still go to the frontier. If there were ground to fear that the effect of the advancement of the Chinese frontier would be to force the trade of "the populous regions of Southern and South Western China, which lie to the east of the Mekong" into the hand of our French rivals we might be alarmed; but there is reason to believe that Mr. Hallett's apprehensions in this as in other matters are chimerical.

A PERSON unacquainted with the affairs of the Further East might suppose from what Mr. Hallett says, that there is only one railway route by which the trade of these "populous regions" can be developed. As a matter of fact besides the particular project to which he refers as being imperilled by the arrangement recently come to, there are two other routes. First of all there is the proposed line from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry on the Salween river, and then there is the Mu Valley line which is wanted to tap North-Western China and which will probably be carried to Myitkina. Mr. Hallett is nothing if not original. He disapproves of the secret manner in which the negotiations between England and China have been conducted and concluded. In England "our diplomatic affairs," he tells us, "are conducted in secret, and blue-book information is refused until matters have been brought to a conclusion and are past mending." Here is a chance for Lord Kimberley to distinguish himself. It appears that his lordship charmed the *Corps Diplomatique* at his first reception, not only by the urbanity of his manners, but by his linguistic powers. We are told by one of the most important of the French papers that he surprised the foreign representatives by his mastery of the French and German languages. If he wishes to maintain and strengthen the good impression he has created let him propose to the Embassies that in all future negotiation he may have with any of them the reporters of the Press shall always be invited! Mr. Hallett's eagerness that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of discussing the Convention before it is ratified does not seem to be shared by the members of that body. It is a curious commentary on the interest that our merchants and manufacturers are supposed to take in this subject that so far not a single representative of any commercial constituency has thought it necessary to ask a question relating to the Convention since the Parliamentary session began. This want of eagerness on the part of English traders is fully matched by the action of the manufacturers of Lancashire and other industrial centres with regard to railway extension in Burma. The India Office is constantly being deluged with memorials from this or that Chamber of Commerce, but we never hear of any serious attempt being made on the part of the memorialists to do anything on their own account to give effect to the wishes they express. It is all very well to complain of the dilatoriness and red-tapeism of officials, but the apathy, indifference, and helplessness of too many of our traders, descendants of the men who so largely assisted in building up the British Empire, are perhaps much more to be deplored.

THE prosecution of John Joseph DeSilva, lately head cashier in the employ of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., on three charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 24,000, Rs. 11,251, and Rs. 1,255, was closed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury composed entirely of Europeans. The jury threw out the first two charges, regarding which there was no evidence to show with certainty when those sums were misappropriated; but returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of criminal misappropriation as a servant with respect to the Rs. 1,225. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the accused, asked his Lordship to reserve a point as to whether there had not been a mis-trial on the ground of more than three charges having been made against the accused. His Lordship said there was no reason to reserve the point raised; and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

WILLIAM HENRY LANCET WILSON, a private of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was next tried for the murder of a lance-corporal of the regiment, named William Bamford. The evidence in the case was very clear, and the jury, without retiring for consultation, gave a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. Mr. Melsheimer made a telling speech for the defence. But the jury found him guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to death, his lordship remarking that he could not find in the case anything which would justify him in passing upon the accused any less a sentence than the extreme penalty of the law.

THERE was an unprecedentedly large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon at the adjourned meeting of the Corporation, in view of the further consideration of the motion proposed by Mr. Roughton at the last meeting, censuring Mr. Dinshaw Wacha for refusing to obey the President's ruling that he must withdraw the word "false" applied by him to a statement made by the Muncipal Commissioner on Thursday last. The President said that the last meeting was adjourned to give Mr. Wacha an opportunity to apologise, and he invited Mr. Wacha to do so. Having thanked the members of the Corporation and the President for affording him this opportunity Mr. Wacha expressed his regret that he should have disobeyed the Chairman's ruling. In his zeal for truth and in his respect for the ethical aspect of the question that was come before them he had overlooked the constitutional part of the question. Being carried away in his zeal for truth—for he still believed in the truth of his statement—he transgressed the ordinary rules and traditions of the Corporation, and for this he expressed his regret. The President accepted Mr. Wacha's assurance that he intended no disrespect to the chair, and trusted the Corporation would not deem it necessary to proceed further in the matter. Mr. Roughton said he should have been very glad if Mr. Wacha's retractation had extended further. But as the motion before the house was nothing more than a condemnation of the manner in which Mr. Wacha had treated the chair, and as an apology had been tendered to the President and accepted by him, he (Mr. Roughton) asked leave to withdraw the motion. He was very sorry to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST IN LONDON.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

An Italian named Polti, known to be a dangerous anarchist, has been arrested in the City of London carrying a bomb on his person.

FIGHTING AT TIMBUCTOO.

DEFEAT OF THE TOUAREGS.

Latest advices from Timbuctoo state that the French have defeated the Touareg tribe in two engagements, killing all their chiefs and capturing a thousand cattle.

THE DROUGHT.

The drought is over and good rains prevail throughout Great Britain.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

CAIRO, APRIL 16.

The New Egyptian Ministry is composed as follows:—Nubar Pacha, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Butros Pacha, Minister, Foreign Affairs; Mustapha Fehmy Pacha, Minister of War; and Fakhri Pacha, Minister of Education and Public Works.

The nomination of Fakhri Pacha as Premier, instead of Fehmy Pacha, provoked a crisis in January 1893.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The *English* press approves the new Egyptian Ministry, believing that Lord Cromer is satisfied.

The *Times* remarks that the inclusion of Fehmy Pacha and Fakhri Pacha shows the Khedive's desire to conciliate all parties.

PARIS, APRIL 16.

The French press discuss the new Egyptian Ministry in an acrimonious manner and hope that Nubar Pacha will avoid being subservient to Great Britain.

THF SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The Simla Rifle Meeting will take place from Monday 21st May to 26th.

LEAVE.

Mr. Hutchinson, Government Meteorological Reporter, proceeds shortly on leave.

KACHIN HILL TRIBES.

The proposal to make certain laws applicable to the tribes in the Kachin Hills is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, arrived in Simla from his tour of inspection yesterday.

INSPECTION OF MUSKETRY SCHOOLS.

Colonel Symons will probably inspect all Musketry Schools in India in September.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. W. J. Cuningham has been appointed to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as Foreign Secretary.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

Captain Mercer, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded on leave to-day.

Colonel Cockburn Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, officiates during his absence.

THE CONVICT O'HARA.

O'Hara who is to be executed here on next Monday arrived in Poona yesterday under a strong escort.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGHAD, APRIL 16.

Twenty-four witnesses for the defence were examined to-day; all were Musalmans. Their evidence was that several of the accused were within the town of Patan at the time of the riot.

OBITUARY.

SURAT, APRIL 16.

Mr. Sorabji Edulji Wadia, Jagirdar of Bhanodra and six other villages, and brother of Bai Dosibai, widow of Jehangirshah Ardasir Kotwal, of Surat, died this evening of diabetes, deeply regretted by the Parsee community of Surat. The deceased was a member of the Parsee Panchayet of Surat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 14.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

TRIESTE, APRIL 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay (1st inst.) arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 16.

German Mail steamer Hohenzollern, from Aden, arrived.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from China, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, *via* Lamu and Mombassa, on the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7-16
Bar Silver	29

The sum of about £325,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Mon mein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Monday the 23rd instant.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP: FINAL TIE.

The wheel of fortune revolves erratically. I have unburdened myself of this observation after surveying the football season now so quickly to draw to a close. The Bolton Wanderers, having won eight out of nine cup-ties within the last few weeks, find themselves in the final struggles for the National and Lancashire Cups. Doubtless the Wanderers are quite as surprised as anybody else to see themselves in such an enviable position. In the English Cup the Wanderers have for their opponents Notts Incorporated, and in the Lancashire competition they have to meet Everton. And yet not one of these three clubs has displayed such superior form during the last seven months that one would naturally class them as among the very best elevens in the country. Bolton Wanderers will possibly be in the last four of the sixteen clubs constituting the first division of the league, while Notts are second in the second division. Everton, judged by the League tourney, are at the most a mediocre team, so that one is tempted to think that the present altitude of these three organisations is a sorry comment on the cup system as a test of skill. Supposing that Notts should capture the Football Cup to-day does it not seem a trifle absurd to expect them to play test matches to secure their re-admission to the charmed circle of the League? The result of this year's cup tournament convinces me that the method of the League is the only reliable plan of ascertaining the exact degree of proficiency of any eleven. It really seems like a joke to have the Bolton Wanderers and Notts battling for the nominal blue ribbon of footballdom, while Sunderland and Aston Villa are merely interested spectators. In saying this I desire to cast no reflection on either the Wanderers or Notts. I do not begrudge them their turn of the wheel. I am only referring to the anomally of the system. The history of the struggles for the English Cup is full of strange surprises, so that the overthrow of all the favourites is only in accordance with precedent. The Cup—and henceforth my remarks only apply to the Cup—has never yet found a resting-place in either Bolton or Nottingham. As these towns have long been strongholds of the Association game it is meet and well that one of them should receive its share of the spoils. As a matter of fact, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the Cup has not circulated enough. It is a pity that it has not been to other centres besides London, Blackburn, and Birmingham. However, I suppose it will get round in time. Let us glance at the history of this small silver cup which has really revolutionised Association football.

STARTING THE CUP.

The Association game first obtained some popularity in the districts of Cambridge, London, Sheffield, and Nottingham, and a conference held at Cambridge in 1863 to bring the different sets of rules into something like uniformity, and to simplify and codify them, ended in the inauguration of the Football Association. This organisation has been much abused, especially of late years, but you may take my word for it, that the Association has done more for our winter game than they get credit for. In 1870 the Association gained greatly in strength, especially when the sixteen clubs in the Sheffield Association, who had hitherto played under their own rules, became affiliated. Next year the Cup was established. It was in this way. At a committee meeting in July, 1871, it was resolved, "That it is desirable that a Challenge Cup should be established in connection with the Association, for which all clubs should be invited to compete." The idea proved popular, and at another gathering on October 16, 1871, it was decided:—"That a Challenge Cup be established open to all clubs belonging to the Football Association." The Cup purchased was of the value of £25, and is the piece of plate still in use. Subscriptions were invited to pay for it, and amongst the contributors were Queen's Park, who gave one guinea. Thus the Cup sprang into existence.

THE FIRST COMPETITION.

Most of the arrangements for the season 1871-72 had then been completed, and the Northern Clubs were generally debarred by this fact, and their geographical situation, from taking an active part in the contest. Queen's Park entered, and there were in all sixteen clubs in the first competition. I append most of their titles:—Barnes, Clapham, Rovers, Civil Service, Crystal Palace, Donnington School, Hamstead Heathens, Harrow Chequers, Hitchen, Maidenhead, Marlow, Queen's Park, Royal Engineers, Reigate Priory, Upton Park, and the Wanderers. This you will notice only makes 15 clubs. I can't for the life of me discover the sixteenth. It might possibly be Windsor House Park or Lausanne—two London Clubs—but of this I cannot be certain. The Committee, having power to excuse provincial clubs from the early rounds, made an exemption in favour of Queen's Park, who were, under this arrangement, pitchforked into the semi-final stage, in which they had to face the redoubtable Wanderers at the Oval. This caused quite a flutter of excitement in Glasgow, and voluntary subscriptions were given by the members of "the Queen's" to defray the expenses of the team's trip to London. Thus, Queen's Park, known familiarly as "The Spiders," were the first Scotch players to cross the Border. The match took place at the Oval, on March 4th, 1872. The result was a draw—no goals being scored—but as the Queen's were unable to stay in London to re-play the game, as they were requested, the Wanderers walked into the final. This visit of the Queen's Park team gave a great impetus to the game both in England and Scotland, and surely laid the foundation of the series of International matches between the two countries. People who are not acquainted with the history of football used to grumble some ten years ago about "the Queen's" and other Caledonian clubs entering for the English Cup. I'm afraid those people did not know the few facts I have related as to the highly-important action of "the Spiders" in the days of long ago. In the final tie in March, 1872, the Wanderers encountered the Royal Engineers, for whom Major Marindin kept goal, and what is more the Wanderers won the trophy by the narrow majority of a goal to nothing.

THE DAYS OF THE AMATEURS.

This was but the first of a succession of triumphs for the Wanderers. In 1873, they were again the winners of the trophy, and although in 1874 Oxford University, and in 1875 the Royal Engineers carried off the cup, the Wanderers came again with renewed vigour, and in 1876-77-78 captured the "pot" thrice in succession. It thus became the the absolute property of the Wanderers, who with rare sporting chivalry, returned it to the Association on condition that it could never be won outright again by any club. Thus during the first seven years the Wanderers won the cup five times, and they had such splendid backs that only one goal was scored against them in these five "finals." Then followed the days when the old public school boys were so invincible and to irresistible that they carried all before them. Thus the Old Etonians were the victors in 1879, the Clapham Rovers in 1880, the Old Carthusians in 1881, and the Old Etonians in 1882. In these days of the Etonians, the Harrovians, the Carthusians, the Westminster, the Wykehamists, and others were the chief exponents of football. Their example was imitated by the artisan classes, who found in football a rough and tumble cheap recreation, which, was a most agreeable diversion after the monotony of factory or shop life. Thus while, in 1874 there were few provincial teams, in 1879 they were so numerous that the country had to be mapped out into districts for the purposes of the cup competition. In three years the provincials made great strides, and in 1883 the star of the North—Blackburn Rovers reached the final tie. They were regarded as the certain conquerors of the Old Etonians, but Lord Kinnaird led his old schoolfellows to victory by one goal to nothing. This proved to be the last success of the Amateurs in the cup.

THE BLACKBURN ROVERS.

Next year, in 1883, Blackburn Olympic, who were chiefly composed of diminutive cotton mill operatives, and played in very deep blue jerseys, revenged the defeat of their townsmen, as they overthrew the Old Etonians after extra time by 2 to 1. The feat of these enthusiastic workingmen was celebrated by unprecedented rejoicings in Blackburn There were processions, banners, and bands and the Rovers were as jubilant as the Olympic. Since this match in 1883 no Southern organisation and no old public schoolboys have ever attained the last scene of all in this tourney. Indeed the "old boys" no longer play a conspicuous part in modern football, and, "since the white trousers of old Kinnaird ceased to form a feature of their side in the field," the Old Etonians have been almost forgotten by the public. In 1883-84, Queen's Park entered the competition again. They reached the final, but Blackburn Rovers thrashed them by 2 to 1. In 1884-85 history repeated itself, but again the Rovers won. Since 1885 no Scotch team and no amateur eleven has reached the final tie. In 1886 the Rovers won for the third time in succession—a feat the Association recognised by presenting them with a silver shield. It is worthy of note that in these three finals the Rovers only played 16 men, and that the two goals scored in each game against Queen's Park were shot by the same players—Jimmy Brown and Jimmy Forrest. One should not forget too that Forrest played with the Rovers in all their cup ties up to this spring. Indeed he was never omitted from the eleven until the recent semi-final with Notts, and then the Midland team for the first time beat the Rovers in a cup tie. Forrest was worth his place if only as a Mascotte.

FROM BLACKBURN TO BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

As the cup was in Lancashire from 1883 to the spring of 1887 it was well to have a change. In the year last-named Aston Villa conquered West Bromwich Albion by 2 to 0, but in 1888 the latter achieved the coveted distinction of being the holders of the trophy. But the cup would not remain in the Birmingham district, for although the Wolverhampton Wanderers ran up for the trophy they were routed in the final by Preston North End, who had been expected to win for several seasons. When Preston fulfilled the hopes of their admirers they did so in no half-hearted fashion, for they never had a point kicked against them in any stage of the competition. Having returned to Lancashire, there the cup remained for the Blackburn Rovers, who have been bobbing up in this tourney more or less serenely since 1882, equalled the record of the Wanderers by walking off with the "old tin can" in 1890 and 1891. They desired to surpass the Wanderers this year by securing the cup for sixth time, but vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself. Again did the cup travel back to the Birmingham district, for in 1892 West Bromwick Albion (alias "The Throstles") turned the the tables on their masters of 1887, Aston Villa. Prior to 1893 all the final ties, with the exception of the re-played game between Blackburn Rovers and West Bromwich Albion, had been decided at Kennington Oval, London. In 1893 the rendezvous was changed, and Manchester chosen. There was a tremendous gate for the final tie between Wolverhampton Wanderers and Everton, for the receipts reached the extraordinary sum of £2,552 4s. 8d.—the nett gate being £2,036 19s. 5d. On this occasion the Wanderers won by one goal to none, and England rejoiced because the eleven of the Wanderers was composed of English born players, whereas Everton contained many Scotchmen. In the year of 1894 the match is again to be decided in Lancashire, the venue being the ground of Everton. The battle lies between Notts and Bolton Wanderers. Notts objected to be forced into Lancashire—the paradise of football players,—but, I ask, did Wolverhampton object?

NOTTS CLUB.

And now let us glance at the two clubs who occupy such honourable positions to-day. Notts is one of the oldest clubs in the country. The exact date of its birth cannot be definitely fixed, the years 1862 and 1864 both being assigned. The clubs owes its origin to a number of gentlemen who used to kick a football about for their own amusement. They loved the rough and tumble sport, and found it most exhilirating. In these early days Richard Dart, the famous cricketer, was one of the most deadly shots at goal. Indeed, I have been told that "Dapper Dick Daft" was the most fatal man in front of a goal ever seen in Nottingham. At this time too the club had a full back named George Parr, but he was not the other crack batsman. Notts gained some recruits from the Nottingham Law Club, which disbanded, but progress was slow. E. H. Greenhalgh, a celebrated back in his day, joined Notts in 1867, and he once told me that people used to watch the members play, and set them down as harmless lunatics. E. H. Greenhalgh is the gentleman who officiated as three-quarter back, a term then in vogue in Association football, in the first International match ever played between England and Scotland, on November 30, 1872, at Patrick, near Glasgow. Notts entered for the National Cup for the first time about 1877, but the club did not wax strong, and in 1881 there were only 30 or 40 members. The existence of the organisation hung on a very slight thread. A meeting was held, and it was decided to keep the concern going, with the result that during the next few years Notts possessed one of the most powerful local teams in the country. The Brothers Cursham, the brothers Dobson, the brothers Moore, Macrae, William Gunn, and Mordecai Sherwin, then belonged to the eleven which at one period contained six or seven International players. And big, burly fellows, clever and weighty, they were. They played the wing game, and with Harry Cursham on the left, and Billy Gunn on the right, opposing half-backs really never knew where they were. In 1883 Notts reached the semi-final of the cup, but were beaten by the Old Etonians, and again in 1884 Blackburn Rovers overthrew Notts in the same stage of the competition. In the season of 1883-84 Notts never lost a match at Trent Bridge. Then the club waned a bit, but it revived with the establishment of the League. It imported men from Scotland, was run on the lines of an incorporated limited company without power to pay dividends to the shareholders, and generally became part and parcel of the new football. They have never been a shining success in the League, but they displayed meteoric brilliance in the cup competition of 1890-91, when they reached the final, only to be defeated by Blackburn Rovers, who had a majority of three goals to one. In the spring of 1893 they lost their position in the League, and were relegated to the second division. They are now second in this competition, and have surprised footballdom by their cup tie performances.

BOLTON WANDERERS.

The Bolton Wanderers are likewise no mushroom organisation, although they are not such an old firm as Notts. Lancashire did much to foster football in its infancy. Mr. J. C. Kay, an old Harrovian, who is now better known in the lawn tennis world than in football circles, did much to popularise football on the Harrow rules in Lancashire twenty odd years ago. Bolton was among the first districts which took kindly to the sport. The first Association club in the county was Turton, and the example of this village organisation indirectly resulted in the formation of the Bolton, Wanderers in 1874. The Wanderers were originally known as the Christ Church Football Club, Bolton a team having been organised in connection with this parish school. Christ Church used to be instructed by Turton, and ultimately assumed the style and title of the Bolton Wanderers. Struthers of the Glasgow Rangers, was one of the first men to show the natives how the game was played across the Border. Through all these long intervening years the Wanderers held their own, and outlived many other rival clubs. And the Wanderers have passed through their period of depression. It is not too much to say that but for the diplomatic management of Mr. J. J. Bentley there would have been no Bolton Wanderers to-day. Ten years ago the Wanderers were most powerful. Their ranks then included Brogan, McKernan, Powell, Struthers, Steel, and other fine fellows, who could play football. The Wanderers, like Preston North End, were in the forefront of the battle for the legalisation of professionalism, and have been a paid team all through the piece. In the season of 1884, Bolton Wanderers met Notts in the cup at Trent Bridge. The game—and it was a game—ended in a draw. The tie was re-played at Bolton, and Notts were credited with the victory. It was a historical encounter, and is remembered by the supporters of the two clubs to this day with grim satisfaction. In 1886 Bolton Wanderers won the Lancashire cup—a feat they repeated in 1891. In 1893 they once more reached the final stage of the country contest, and were beaten by Preston North End. In 1890 the Wanderers found themselves in the semi-final for the National cup, but they permitted Sheffield Wednesday to lower their colours at Birmingham. The Bolton Wanderers were amongst the first clubs chosen for the League, and have always maintained their place.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA vs. SECRETARY OF STATE.

The full text of the telegrams recently announced by Reuter as having been published in England, is as follows:—

August 27th, 1893.

From the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State for India.

We have still about 120 lakhs of tolas of uncoined silver taken from Banks. It seems a pity to add to the circulation at present by coining this silver. Have you any objection to our selling the whole of it in the Indian market, or to our selling such portion of it as we can get rid of at reasonable price?

August 31st, 1893.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy, Simla.

Your telegram of 27th August. Silver.—Would it not be better to retain bullion in the Currency Reserve?

September 3rd, 1893.

From the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State for India.

Your telegram 31st, Silver.

First.—Act VIII of 1893 forbids inclusion of silver bullion in Currency Reserve.

Second.—If silver still uncoined could be placed in reserve, it would practically be added to circulation, as it would release a corresponding number of coined rupees. This is what we wish to avoid.

The object we have in view is to prevent an unnecessary addition to existing number of rupees in circulation.

Third.—Sale of silver still uncoined would help to meet demand for silver bullion, and to this extent importation from home as a means of remittance to India in competition with your Bills would be stopped.

Please reply at once, as mints are now coining at rate of three lakhs a day.

September 6th, 1893.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy, Simla.

Your telegram of 3rd September. Silver bullion. Your plan would depress silver in India in order to raise the value of your own rupee, which seems questionable. Better hold bullion in your treasury balance coining it as may be desirable.

September 8th, 1893.

From the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State for India.

Sale of our silver would hardly depress price more than sale of imported silver. In view of announcement that large amount has again been shipped, we think it most desirable that our silver should be used to supply Indian demand. Retention of silver in our balances will not help us.

September 20th, 1893.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy, Simla.

Yours 8th, Silver bullion. I regret I cannot approve of your proposal for the reasons given in mine of 6th.

The second batch of telegrams refers to the period of panic last February when exchange had gone down with a run, consequent on the abandonment of the Secretary of State's minimum of 1*s.* 3½*d.* The messages which passed between London and Calcutta were as follows:—

February 7th, 1894.

From the Viceroy, Calcutta, to the Secretary of State for India.

Money very tight, but banks not likely to tender heavily, because they believe that if you accept current rates it will indicate determination to follow the market downwards, and collapse and panic will follow. It is urged for this reason in banking circles that you should declare a minimum for the next two months.

February 7th, 1894.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy, Calcutta.

Your telegram of to-day. Sold telegraphic transfers eight lakhs 1*s* 2 1-32*d.* per rupee. Refused one and a half lakhs 1*s* 2*d.* per rupee. It is quite impossible for me to declare minimum.

February 12th, 1894.

From the Viceroy, Calcutta, to the Secretary of State for India.

Public export trade is being completely held back for want of confidence in exchange, as it is obvious that it is advantageous for exporters to borrow even at ten per cent., if at the end of a week they can secure exchange one-thirty second lower. No tenders can, therefore, be expected while you are reducing price of bills to meet market, and while it is known that heavy arrears are pending. Banks and public strongly urge that you should fix some rate below which you will not go before end of April, and believe such announcement would be followed by large demand, and by resumption of business. Without this we fear that continual enhancement of bank rate will lead to commercial difficulties. We hesitate to advise your Lordship after recent communications, but think it right you should know state of affairs.

February 13th, 1894.

From the Viceroy, Calcutta, to the Secretary of State for India.

Exchange was hardening yesterday, but has now again given way, owing to Reuter's telegram of yesterday, saying that your Lordship would sell at market rate.

February 13th, 1894.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy, Calcutta.

Yours 12th and 13th Bills. I must adhere to refusal to announce any minimum rate. Banks cannot be expected to tender whilst they can obtain mercantile bills below quoted rates. Announcement of minimum rate would, in my opinion, support the import more than it would stimulated export.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER Majesty's Troopship Malabar, under the command of Captain Oswald P. Tudor, will sail to-day for Portsmouth, *via* Aden, with details, consisting of 45 officers, 9 ladies, 19 children, 830 men rank and file, 62 women, and 123 children. She will embark on board 66 men, 3 women, and 6 children at Aden, under the command of Lieut. Whylock, 2nd Gloster Regiment. It is said that the vessel is going home for the last time. Subjoined is the list of officers:—

Lieut J H D St John, R I Marine	Surg Capt J Thomson, Med Staff
Capt A C King, 5th Lancers	Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs Gray and 4 children, R Welsh Regt
Capt S C F Jackson, Hampshire	
Capt F C Grant, I S Corps	Lieut E E B Bruno, R Munster
Surg Capt F E Murray, I M S	Lieut E Layton, R West Fus
Capt W H Trethewy, Hampshire	Lieut Sir H B Hill (Bt), R Irish Fus
Capt N N Bedingfeld, K R R Corps	Lieut S Good, Bedford Regt
Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs J Oneill 2 children, R Lane Regt	Lieut R J Inglis, Leinster Regt
Lieut C H de Rougemont, R H A	Lieut G H J Rooke, Leinster Regt
Lieut E W Wall, I S Corps	Lieut R L Carnegy, I S Corps
Lieut C F Stevens, R A	Lieut N Burrows, N Lanc Regt
Lieut C W Tribe, I S Corps	Lieut B H Rooke, R E
Vety Lt F Essie, A V Dept	Lieut R W Waldy, Bedford Regt
Col and Mrs E J DeLantour and 3 children, R A	Lieut A C Roberts, R Fus
Major J J S Chisholme, 5th Lancers	Lieut G C Brooke, Border Regt
Major and Mrs T C O Powlett, Northampton Regt	Lieut H H Tudor, R A
Major F G A Wilhe, Durham L I	Lieut H S Sutherland, R Scots
Major and Mrs P J VonDonop, R E	Lieut R F Cox, 19th Hussars
Major and Mrs F C Godley and 3 children, Derby Regt	2nd Lieut R C Batt, R Fus
Surg Capt and Mrs M W Russell, Med Staff	2nd Lieut H F T Fisher, Worcester Regt
Capt O J H Brooker, North Lanc Regt	2nd Lieut P S Mathews, Nor folk Regt
Surg Capt C A Lane, Med Staff	Wife of J Gallagher and 3 children, I Med Dept
Engineer J Andrews, R I Marine	Wife of LieutH A P Lindsay, I S Corps
Surg Capt J F Donegan, Med Staff	Son of Qr Mr Carlaw, Gordon High
	Two sons of Vety Capt Hagger, A V Dept

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE are asked to call attention to the notice of the concert to be given by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, this evening, at 9-30. These concerts are prepared with considerable difficulty, and at some expense, and are the only attempts made in Bombay to give complete works with solo, chorus, and orchestra. It is to be hoped the public will on this occasion support the society. Only the one cantata, or ballad as it had better be called, "The Erl King's Daughter," by Niels Gade, is to be given; so the concert will not be long or tedious. The composer is mostly known to us by his stringed trios, quartette and the like. His music is always interesting, and in this instance is very dramatic. Niels Gade was born in Copenhagen in 1817, and is one of the northern composers whose childhood has been influenced by the legends and sagas of his Fatherland. We find in his music the stamp of a decided northern character, with instrumental combinations that show the influence of German masters, especially of Mendelssohn and Schubert, though everywhere an entirely original melody is traceable of a national character, such as hitherto has not yet appeared in the higher regions of instrumental music.

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

THE following is translated from the *Novoe Vremya* by Captain J. Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps:—Sir Mortimer Durand, British Envoy Extraordinary, has been lately received with great pomp and solemnity by Abdurrahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan. In this connection it is interesting to recall certain episodes that occurred during Abdurrahman's sojourn within our frontiers, of the border of Turkestan.

Abdurrahman himself, by direct male descent, as the grandson of the famous Amir Dost Mahomed and eldest son of Afzul Khan, had every right of succession to the throne. But in despotic Oriental States the order of succession is subject not to the law of primogeniture but to the will of the ruling monarch, who follows his own personal inclination in the selection of an heir. On this principle, Dost Mahomed chose as his successor, not Afzul Khan, but his favourite son Sher Ali, who ascended the throne in 1863. Thereupon Afzul Khan in his turn formed a conspiracy with his brother Azim Khan, raised a rebellion, and drove Sher Ali out of Kabul. Not long did Afzul Khan enjoy the sweets of power—he died in 1867. The throne passed to Azim Khan, and Addurrahman sought seclusion in Balkh. Nor was Azim destined to rule long: Sher Ali, having collected his forces, defeated Azim's army, occupied Kabul and proclaimed himself Amir. Abdurrahman had then only one recourse, to seek refuge in flight—which he did. For the first part of the time he found shelter with the late Amir of Bokhara, Shyed Mozaffar Khan, to whose daughter he was married, and from Bokhara he went over to our Turkestan, and resided chiefly in Samarkand.

At this time our Government extended its full favour to the Afghan prince. For a long time Abdurrahman remained in inaction, until events in Afghanistan forced him to come forward. This was in the year 1880. With a small body of adherents he crossed the Russian frontier and entered Eastern Afghan Turkestan.

The country, weakened by disorder, welcomed the advent of Abdurrahman Khan; the number of his adherents increased not daily but hourly. Even the very authors of the disorder that prevailed, the English, recognised in Abdurrahman Khan a person moved by the force of events and fully prepared to fulfil his appointed mission. They therefore entered into negotiations with him, which by the way very nearly ended in a complete rupture. Nevertheless in the end, Kabul was evacuated by the English troops, and Abdurraman Khan triumphantly ascended the throne on the 14th July 1880. On quitting Turkestan Abdulrahman left his two sons, young boys, at Tashkend, in the charge of an old Afghan. The principal care of these children was entrusted by the late Governor-General Kauffmann to one of his subordinate officials specially deputed, and the expenses incurred were defrayed by Government. Two months after he ascended the throne of Kabul, Abdurrahman sent an embassy to Tashkend for the special purpose of expressing to General Kauffmann his gratitude for the attention that had been paid to himself and to his children, and he begged that the children might now be sent to Afghanistan. The Ambassador and the members of the Embassy were granted a special audience by General Kauffmann. These Afghans were dressed in red cloth tunics reaching down to the knees; the tunics were girded tightly at the waist by broad belts with massive silver ornaments, and each man had a regular arsenal of weapons depending from his waist-belt. To complete the description of their attire there remains to add that they wore wide loose trousers of blue cloth trimmed with silver lace, and that their feet were encased in leather shoes with sharp turned up toes. They wore English helmets as head dresses. Their pale stern sharp featured countenances were fringed by long locks of black hair, and they wore a thick hirsute growth on their faces. A keen appreciation of their own merit, and an unconquerable determination, were reflected in their large almond-shaped eyes, that had a sort of metallic glitter. At the moment when General Kauffmann went up to the Ambassador, who was awaiting him in the hall, and held out his hand to him, an enormous dog who had been reconnoitring the scene from the door of an inner room that had been left half open by the General, suddenly sprung at the Ambassador, jumped up on him with his forepaws on his breast, and it seemed as if the huge jaws of the hound were about to close on the face of the Ambassador. It was a horrid sight. The Ambassador was not in the least put out, and never budged an inch: not a muscle of his face quivered. The dog was evidently appeased.

To the profuse apologies of General Kauffmann the Ambassador replied with a smile: "Your dog, it is very plain, does not like Englishmen: and takes me for one by my uniform." It should be observed that the Afghans borrowed their red jackets from the English troops.

Abdurrahman Khan, although seemingly on friendly terms with the surly sons of Albion, yet all the same, like General Kauffmann's dog, regards their uniforms with distrust.

WHAT IS THE TONGUE OF ENGLAND?

THE following verses appear in an Australian journal in reference to the discussion in the colonies upon this subject:—

What is the tongue of England?
Ye who teach it in school all day.
What fashion in England's English
Is grammatical wear to-day?
Shall we bark like the Cousin Jacky,
Or speak with a Yorkshire burr?
Shall our twang be the twang of Wessex,
Or the East-End Londoner?
Would the gift of tongues once given
The preachers of Holy Writ
Cover all of England's English?—
That's my question, *do* answer it,

An Irishman said "Shoore Galway
Is the proide o' the wurruld fer spache;
'T is discinded frum pure bog Latin,
An' bechoone a yill an' a shkrache.
Oh! 'tis wo hov the loovely accint
Thot no Sarsenach toong can bate;
'This the click o' the brogue thot's in 'ud
Makes the Inglish langwich swate.
The mewses med 'ud for pothrey,
An' for luv an' for blarney's sake,
Yiz 'ud nivvor o' taut *Oi* wos Inglish
If yiz hod'nt o'heard me sphake."

By a scion of "puawest oulchaw"
This verse of the song was sung—
"Bai Jove, you know you Austwalians
Just mawdaw the mothaw tongue.
Ai mey say that A'im from Awxfawd
Whaiw a dwawl is lingwist's pwide,
And I hoope you don't meind my remawking
That you've neemed a speed a spyde.
It's hawwid baw to a Bwiton,
This teaching you how to speak.
You 'aw English is just abbowigioe,
Aws classic and lawgely Gweek."

With a skirl like a Highland pibroch
Sing a body in strange array,
His pants didn't need any braces,
For they were not built that way.
"Her name, hech! wes Dugalt MacPhairson,
Frae Lochaber's snaws she's away,
Na' fash'd her heed wi' speerin'
Whet ta Melpurn pairnies say.
Gin yer wantin' ta pairfit Inklish,
She's sayin,—na chibe or choke—
Ye maun seek in ta bonnie Hee'lands,
Whaur ta Gaelic 's barely broke."

So the legion that speaks pure English
A weird, wild chorus sang,
For this song was the song of Babel
And they sang it in diverse tongue.
No one understood the other,
But each, whether north or west,
Had the firmest of firm convictions
That his dialect was the best.
And "confusion worse confounded"
Was the answer slowly wrung,
To the question asked of the English:
"Pray, what is the English tongue?"

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

"MOROCCO BOUND" was repeated at the Tivoli Theatre last night, and was heartily received by a delighted "house." To-night "Maritana," which is spoken of as the musical event of the season, will be performed, and to-morrow the old favourite "Paul Jones" is to be placed on the boards. "Utopia" is set down for Friday evening.

A BRILLIANT assemblage, including many members of the Hellenic Royal family, and the foreign Diplomatic body gathered at the French Archæological School, Athens, to hear the first performance of the Greek Hymn to Apollo, the music and words of which, engraved on a marble slab, were discovered last autumn in the excavations at Delpi. The director of the school first gave a lecture upon the importance of this unique find, and the hymn was then sung for the first time to a modern audience, after being buried in the earth for upwards of two thousand years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. C. H. Byrne, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Batanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bomonji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, J. F. Fernandez, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Land, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath, D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

There was an unprecedented attendance of spectators—mainly Parsee University students—in view of the expected statement of Mr. Dinshaw Wacha respecting his refusal to obey the Chairman's ruling on the previous Thursday. Both galleries were filled, and there was even an overflow of spectators into the body of the hall.

MR. WACHA AND THE COMMISSIONER: APOLOGY TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President said:—Gentlemen,—You will remember that we adjourned the last meeting so as to give Mr. Wacha an opportunity to put himself right with the Corporation. Mr. Wacha is present this afternoon, and I should like to hear what he has to say upon the subject.

Mr. Wacha said: Mr. President,—In the first place I thank the Corporation for the sympathy and courtesy they showed me in giving me an opportunity of retracting the words you asked me to withdraw the other day. I thank the members of the Corporation very much for their courtesy, and I also thank you for your own courtesy in the matter. No one here yields to the chair greater respect than myself, and as I am a strong respecter of the constitution of the Corporation, no one perhaps feels greater regret than myself that I should have disobeyed your ruling. (Cheers.) I have only one word of explanation to offer in obeying your ruling, which I do with pleasure and withdraw the word complained of. In using that word I thought I was calling a spade a spade

regards width of roadway, slopes of approaches, &c.—should follow those shown on the plan furnished by the Municipal Commissioner with his letter No. 20,139, dated 19th December, 1892, and as the position of the eastern approach to the bridge is practically obligatory, and must conform closely to the position shewn on the plan above referred to, space for the extra lines of railway must be left on the west side of the present lines. From a study of the site it appears to the Governor in Council, that the bridge can be emplaced on land almost wholly in the possession of Government and the Municipality, and so in working out the details this point should be kept firmly in view. If a low-level road to the north of the western approach is found necessary, it should be estimated for and clearly shown on the plans. The Chief Engineer should be instructed to confer freely with the Engineer to the Municipality during the working out of the design, in order that the requirements of the Municipality may be fully met in the most economical manner, consistent with a proper and effective design for the bridge and its approaches. The design should also be accompanied by a plan of the exact quantity of land required for the bridge and its approaches, and showing what is Government, what is Municipal, and what is private. The Collector of Bombay and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, should be consulted on this point.—H. O. SELBY, Under-Secretary to Government.

The Government resolution respecting the foot overbridges between Marine Lines and Charni Road Stations was as follows :—

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. It is understood that the estimate of the cost of one overbridge 6 feet wide submitted by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, amounting to Rs. 7,471-10-0, is applicable to each of the sites proposed and sanction is accordingly given to the estimates, chargeable to capital, as follows :—Foot overbridge at the level-crossing near the Hindu Cremation Ground, Rs. 7,471-10-0 ; Foot overbridge at the level-crossing south of Charni Road Station, Rs 7,471-10-0. The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, should be requested to proceed with the construction of these two overbridges at once. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay considers that the foot overbridge south of Marine Lines Station should have a clear width of 8 feet. Before Government can pass definite orders for the construction of this bridge it is desirable that they should know what extra cost this added width would entail, and the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, should accordingly be requested to submit a plan and estimate for a foot bridge 8 feet wide in the clear for this spot. With regard to the foot overbridge near the Hindu Cremation Ground care should be taken, in placing it, that it does not discharge on to, or in any way interfere with, the passage between the Parsee and Mahomedan Gymkhanas at present used by the Hindu community for mourners to pass from the Burning Ground to the sea. Sanctions registered as Nos. 11 and 12 of 1894, to close on 31st December 1894.—H. O. SELBY, Under-Secretary to Government.

WATER-SUPPLY FOR THE LUNATIC ASSYLUM AT NOWPADA.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the subjoined memorandum from the Water Engineer, dated February,26 :—To the Municipal Commissioner.—Sir,—I have the honour, as directed in your No. 23550, of the 2nd instant, to report on the proposal to supply water to the projected Lunatic Asylum at Nowpada, Thana, from the Pawai Lake. I have ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, that the general ground level of the side is 118 T. H. Datum ; the level of the upper floors upon which a supply is required being 173 T. H. D. The level of water in Pawai Lake is 190 T. H. D. at overflow level, and at lowest draw off, i.e., particularly at the bottom of the lake, 165 T. H. D. It is clear, therefore, that when the water in Pawai is at a low level water could not be delivered from it by gravitation to the upper floors of the Asylum. Provided large enough pipes were laid it could give such a supply when the lake was full or nearly full, and at all times it could supply the ground floor. A supply could, of course, be given from Pawai by pumping, but I understand that this is not suggested. Pawai is on the opposite side of the eastern range of hills in Salsette from Nowpada, and the alternative lines for a water main are (tunnelling being practically out of the question) : A pumping main over the hill, length 8¼ miles ; a gravitation main down the Goper valley from Pawai to Kurla Despensary, and thence along the main road past Ghatkoper and Bhandup to Nowpada, length 14¼ miles. The quantity of water required is 2,000 gallons per day. To deliver this quantity through the gravitation main 14¼ miles long with the water in Pawai Lake at not less than 180 T. H. D. will require a pipe 6 inches in diameter. The cost of this main would be at Rs. 2-8 per foot, including contingencies, Rs. 181,400-0-0. The Tansa Duct is 1¾ miles distant ; a pipe, 3 inches in diameter, will deliver much more than the required quantity. The cost of this main would be Rs. 11,550.—I have, &c.—S. TOMLINSON, Water Engineer.

Dr. Katrak moved and Mr. Roughton seconded that sanction be given to the supply from Tansa main through meter of water not exceeding 20,000 gallons per diem to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Nowpada at a charge of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, the charge to be subject to any alteration that might from time to time be made in the charge for water supplied through meter ; and that all charges for the making and maintenance of the connection be borne by Government.

Mr. Wacha moved as a rider that the Commissioner be requested to draw up terms of agreement with Government on the line of the resolution, and with such other conditions as may, in his opinion be necessary to protect the interests of the Corporation.

The proposition was carried together with Mr. Wacha's rider.

The meeting was adjourned by the President to Thursday next.

"THE BUBBLE REPUTATION AT THE CANNON'S MOUTH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a strong reason why a native member of Mr. Wacha's type of the Bombay Corporation should not be taught an exemplary lesson not to violate the best traditions of that able body, by disobeying the President's ruling, and not to make use of violent expressions. In the newly-awakened zeal, among those who call themselves the leaders of the impoverished Indian public, for defending the rights of their countrymen, some of the gentlemen run some risk of forgetting the truth that the zeal to oppose any action of every European is a bad thing, overzeal may possibly be a worse. Success in any kind of practical work is not solely or indeed chiefly dependent upon the shabby idea of opposing the opinions and actions of a certain person or a certain set of persons. It is indeed shuddering to notice that Mr. Wacha's conduct recently in the Corporation is beyond doubt anything but unprecedented. It will be universally admitted that this is an anomalous and not wholly creditable state of things for the Corporation thronged almost wholly with the native element. Of course it is impossible to predict what may be the deliberations of that body which, the other day, instead of favouring the praiseworthy course proposed by Mr. Roughton, followed in their usual fashion the motion to allow Mr. Wacha an opportunity to realize his actual position, with the exception of five European members, who followed Mr. Roughton's proposal ; but we may all fairly hope, that before long, steps which will have a weighty and lasting influence in stopping the growth and development of such a vice be taken by the Committee.—Yours, &c.,

Rui-pall, April 16. R. R.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

AT the sixty-eighth annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 27th March, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1893, were reported :—4,634 new proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for £2,173,724, 3,980 policies were issued, assuring £1,760,886, the total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1893, amounted to £22,909,461, the claims by death or matured endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £612,278, the annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1893, to £1,036,672, the accumulated funds at same date amounted to £7,913,375 Compared with previous years the results again are most satisfactory, the large volume of new business being fully maintained, the annual revenue has risen to over £1,036,000, while the accumulated funds, which now almost touch eight millions sterling, have been increased by over £171,000 during the year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.

THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

John Joseph DeSilva, some time ago head cashier to the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was charged as follows :—With having, on the 18th October 1892, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,255-12-9, the monies of his employers ; with criminal breach of trust, on the 6th March 1893, in respect of a sum of Rs. 24,000, monies belonging to the firm ; and with criminal breach of trust, on the 21st August 1893, in respect of a sum of Rs. 11,251-6-6, the monies of the firm. In respect of each of these amounts, the accused was further charged with theft and criminal misappropriation, making in all six minor charges. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick wished to address the court on some of the cases referred to by Mr. Inverarity the other day, and was allowed to do so. He referred to several cases in point on the charge of embezzlement. In one of the cases, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine argued the very point raised by Mr. Inverarity ; and yet the indictment was sustained. Again with reference to the payment of Rs. 24,000, the learned counsel referred to the case of Queen vs. Gale, 2 Q.B., 141, in which it was held that the embezzlement was proved even though the amount embezzled had been repaid in another account. The learned counsel said that, at a later stage, he would, if necessary, apply for a modification of the charges.

Mr. Inverarity cited one or two more cases.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they might congratulate themselves that the enquiry had not been unduly prolonged. The prisoner was charged on nine charges, which had been classed in three groups of charges, and there were charges of theft, criminal misappropriation, and criminal breach of trust. His Lordship advised the jury not to take into consideration the charges of theft, and they could convict the accused of criminal misappropriation as a servant or of simple misappropriation on the ground that the prisoner took the moneys fraudulently or dishonestly. The Criminal Procedure Code laid down that a prisoner could only be charged on three charges of misappropriation. When the prosecution selected three charges out of many, it was open to the counsel for the prisoner to say that they were only mistakes or errors or oversight ; and it was even open to the defence to call evidence to show that the alleged misappropriations were the result of oversight. His Lordship said he had therefore allowed evidence to be laid before the jury in reference to the general conduct of business in the office where the prisoner was employed. What the prisoner took were not takings at the time ; and his lordship thought he would not prejudice the prisoner if he called attention to the general mode of business in the firm of Graham and Co. Prisoner had been employed many years in the firm and was trusted by every one. He was head cashier, and his duty was to receive and pay out monies. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Graham that there was an account kept called the indentors' account, into which lump sums were paid by indentors, and it was the duty of the prisoner to enter the amounts in the cash-book of the firm. Turning to the evidence of Mr. Harrington, his lordship related what the prisoner was said to have actually done. He said that, on looking over some books, he saw that a sum of Rs. 24,000 had been paid into the firm, but that no entry was made in the cash-book. Prisoner admitted that he had not made the entry, because it would affect his balance, and the ommission of other entries from the cash-book would be discovered. His lordship here read from Mr. Harrington's evidence and asked the particular attention of the jury to the admissions made by the prisoner, as particularised by Mr. Harrington. If they were to judge by the particular instance, they would have an indication of the general way in which the prisoner made his cash balance swell. The accused was said to have admitted having appropriated two or three lakhs of rupees, saying it had all gone into his Circulating Library. This took place during Mr. Graham's absence from Bombay. On his return from Poona, the prisoner was called upon for an explanation ; and he made a statement. Mr. Inverarity had argued that the statement was inadmissible under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as having been made under a threat, promise, or inducement. The duty was therefore cast upon his lordship whether he should allow the statement to go before the jury, and to see whether any promise, threat, or inducement had been held out to the prisoner before he made this statement. His lordship had, after due consideration, decided that no threat, promise, or inducement had been held out to the prisoner, and the statement was allowed to go into evidence. Mr. Graham had an indistinct recollection of having used the word Andamans, meaning in other words to signify that it was a criminal offence. In spite of all this, his lordship left it to the jury to form their own conclusion as to whether the statement had been made voluntarily, or whether any threat, promise, or inducement had been held out to the prisoner. In the latter case, the jury were at liberty to leave the statement out of their consideration. Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Gould had given what appeared to be a guardedly careful account of the interview with the prisoner. (Reads from Mr. Graham's evidence.) Mr. Graham said he told the prisoner that the prosecution or non-prosecution rested with his partners at home, and that he held out to prisoner no threat, promise, or inducement to make a statement. His Lordship next read from Mr. Gould's evidence, remarking that there was a slight discrepancy as to the way in which the amount of three lakhs was brought out, but there could be no doubt that the amount was mentioned at the interview. Prisoner said he would replace the amount, and he threw himself upon their mercy. Mr. Gould said there was no reference to the Andamans. The reason the prisoner gave for not entering the monies in the cash-book was that he had used them in the Circulating Library. It appeared that in 1884 the accused had opened a library, which had occasioned him a loss of two or three lakhs. But notwithstanding that, the prisoner was found to be in possession at the time of property worth some Rs. 60,000. A solicitor's letter was put in, threatening the prisoner that, if he did not give up his property, a prosecution would be instituted. His Lordship therefore advised the jury to give no consideration, to any property given up by the prisoner after the date of that letter. It did not matter to the jury, his lordship said, whether Mr. Graham considered the property he got conveyed as a debt to the firm, or whether he considered the takings to be criminal misappropriation. What the jury had to do was to deal with the case upon the facts. The prisoner was the head cashier of the firm, and it was his duty to send to the bank or to account for the monies which he had received. These were the general observations on the case ; and his Lordship next went into the details of the evidence. His Lordship did not know whether the Penal Code made the non-entry of cash payments penal ; but the Legislature had at present done so at any rate. With respect to the Rs. 24,000, the only offence which the accused could be said to have committed was that he had not entered the amount in the cash-book. The amount was received by Carvalho and sent by him to the bank. Now, the charges were so framed as not to strictly specify dates, but the prisoner was said to have committed an offence "on or about" the date mentioned in the charge. His Lordship here considered it his duty, with reference to the argument of Mr. Inverarity, to point out the fallacy which lurked under it, more especially as the prosecution had no opportunity to reply to it. His Lordship referred to the several amounts mentioned, and said, with respect to the Rs. 11,251, that an absolute certainty as to the amounts composing it was not necessary ; but if the jury thought that the takings took place between the 17th July and the 21st August 1893, they might find the accused guilty, but if they thought that the amounts were taken at far distant dates, they were bound to acquit him. The refusal of the prisoner to give any explanation in answer to the court was next referred to, and the jury were told to form their own conclusions. If the jury convicted the prisoner, his Lordship would infer that the prisoner appropriated the amount or about the amount mentioned in the charge on or about the 21st August 1893 ; but if they acquitted him, his lordship would infer that, in their opinion, the amounts were taken at long previous dates, of which no particulars were obtainable. At Mr. Inverarity's request, his Lordship read the answers given by Mr. Graham in cross-examination on this part of the case. With regard to the sum of Rs. 1,255, his lordship said the amount was paid into the hands of the prisoner according to the evidence of Maganlal. Carvalho said he did not receive the amount, and it was not entered in his book. Mr. Harrington spoke about the amount of Rs. 1,255, received on the 18th October 1892 ; and said that the accused admitted to him having received the money. No trace of the sum could be obtained any where in the books. The inference the prosecution asked the jury to draw was that the accused had put the money into his pocket. If the evidence satisfied the jury that the prisoner appropriated the Rs. 1,255 on or about the 6th March, they were to find him guilty ; if not, they were to acquit him. His Lordship left the case in the hands of the jury without any further observation.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned into Court with a unanimous verdict of not guilty as to the Rs. 24,000, not guilty as to the Rs. 11,251, but guilty of criminal misappropriation as a servant with respect to the Rs. 1,225.

His Lordship said he would pass sentence later on, and discharged the jury with thanks.

Mr. Inverarity then asked his Lordship to reserve a point on the ground that there was a mis-trial, as the prisoner had been tried on more than three charges.

His Lordship did not agree with the learned counsel, remarking that there had been no mis-trial ; and that he saw no point to reserve.

Mr. Inverarity then said, in mitigation of sentence, that the prisoner had given up all his property, the value of which his Lordship had placed at Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. That was, said the learned counsel, what had already come into the firm's hand ; but there was a great deal more to be realised.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he was placed in a position of great trust and confidence, and that he was in the receipt of a salary which was reasonably sufficient for all his wants. He, however, embarked into an outside business, which was always a dangerous thing for a man in his position to enter into, and he got into losses, which led him to take the firm's monies, probably with the intention of replacing the small sums he took at first ; but that he was afterwards tempted to take larger amounts. His Lordship did not think he would be doing his duty to the public if he passed upon the prisoner a lighter sentence than three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE following case was tried before his Lordship and another Special Jury.

MURDER AT THE COLABA BARRACKS.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

William Henry Lancet Wilson, a private of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was charged with the murder of William Bamford, Lance-corporal of the Regiment, committed at Colaba on the 2nd instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Melscheimer defended the accused. The prisoner asked for a trial before a jury consisting of a majority of Europeans. After five challenges, the undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Charles Douglas, Foreman.

Mr. G. K. Remington.	Mr. F. E. Steele.
Mr. E. H. Elsworthy.	Mr. P. P. Saville.
Mr. D. Knight.	Dr. Peter Peterson.
Mr. A. P. Gould.	Mr. Louis Penny.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the prisoner was a private in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, at present stationed at Colaba, while the deceased, William Bamford, was the lance-corporal of the regiment. The accused was charged with murder, in that he, on the night of the 1st inst., shot Bamford, who died early on the following morning. The evidence in the case would show that, on the night in question, the accused was one of the quarter-guards stationed at the guard-house of the regiment. It would be found that three men were generally on sentry duty, but it would be found that the accused was not on sentry duty at the time of the occurrence. The men of the guard had been furnished with ten rounds of ammunition. The rifles of the men, who were not actually on duty, had been placed in the verandah of the guard-room. The evidence of men of the regiment would shew that, about 11 p.m. on the night in question, they heard the sound of a rifle shot in the direction of the school-house, which lay to the south of the guard-room. Two or three men of the guard instantly rushed in the direction of the school house, and met and seized the prisoner. He was found in possession of a rifle that had been discharged recently. An empty cartridge was found in the rifle, while one round was missing from his packet of ammunition. The witnesses then saw that the deceased had been shot as he was lying in the verandah of the school-house. He was at once removed to the hospital of the regiment, but died there the next morning. The cause of death was ascertained to be a rifle wound. While in charge of the guard in the guard-room, the prisoner made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had shot the deceased ; but, on the contrary, he said that was the third time he had tried to kill Bamford, and that he very much doubted if he had not failed on that occasion also. The evidence would show that the accused had a grudge against Bamford, who had made a complaint against him and had got him lodged in prison. The evidence for the prosecution, the learned Advocate-General said, would prove beyond a doubt that the accused shot the deceased, and that he did so under circumstances that would admit of no extenuation in his favour on the charge of murder.

The evidence that was then led for the prosecution was similar to that recently taken before the Presidency Magistrate and the Coroner, which has already been published.

Sergeant Le Clair, the sergeant of the guard, was asked to repeat the statement which the prisoner made to him after his arrest.

Mr. Melsheimer objected on the ground that the witness was at the time practically in the position of a policeman, and that his evidence on the point was, therefore, inadmissible.

The Judge ruled that the evidence was admissible, as there was nothing in the Code to justify him in holding that a military sergeant was a policeman.

Sergeant Le Clair was then allowed to repeat the the prisoner's statement made to him. It was to the effect.—"This is the third time I have tried it, and I think I have missed my mark this time also."

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said he wished to make no statement, but would leave his defence to his counsel.

Mr. Melsheimer, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said the prosecution had acted rather unfairly by the prisoner, in bringing forward at the outset evidence as to the motive of the accused. This was not an ordinary case, and the evidence of enmity on the part of the accused was calculated to prejudice him. The case, as put before the jury, was an extraordinary one ; that the prisoner went out of the quarter-guard several yards, and then deliberately shot the deceased in sight of the guard. The circumstances of the case raised a presumption that the accused's mind was not in a healthy state at the time. He might have been brooding over some wrong, or imaginary wrong done him ; and under a tropical sun, the memory of that wrong might have led him to commit the act. As laid down by Lord Bramwell, the test in such a case should be, would the prisoner have done the act if he was in a right state of mind ? The prisoner was in sight of the quarter-guard, who stood in the position of the police, and knowing that, would he have, if in a right state of mind, done the act ?

His Lordship, in summing up the case, stated the circumstances under which the murder was said to have been committed. Ten rounds of ammunition had been served out to the men of the quarter-guard. The rifles of the rest of the men had been placed in a rack in the verandah. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship said there appeared to be some evidence of a struggle between the prisoner and the deceased about a rifle on a previous occasion, for which the prisoner was sentenced to confinement for 168 hours. It was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the discharge of the prisoner's rifle was accidental or intentional ; and if the latter, they were bound to convict the accused. There was no evidence of grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Melsheimer had pleaded in defence that the accused must be of unsound mind. It would be a dangerous thing, his Lordship said, to infer unsoundness of mind under the circumstances of the case, when there was no evidence whatever to that effect. It might be that the prisoner rushed into the guard-room, hoping to be able to place the rifle back in the rack without being observed, or it might be that, having done the act, and not being in a right state of mind, he went to deliver himself up to the guard. The jury were left to form their own conclusion upon the evidence and say whether the prisoner was guilty or not guilty.

The jury without retiring for consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, I cannot find in this case any evidence which would justify me in passing upon you any less sentence than that which the law awards to the serious offence, of which you have been found guilty.

His Lordship then passed a formal sentence of death upon the prisoner ; and the Court adjourned until 10 a.m. this (Tuesday) morning.

THE Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate is considering a new treaty with China, to supersede the Scot Exclusion Act and the Geary Law, and to permit the restricted admission of Chinese into the United States.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THAT Englishmen in the East are more tenacious of the habits and customs of their race is probably the reason why cremation is so much rarer among Europeans in India than it is at Home ; or is it that cremation in India, being no novelty, has no opportunity of developing into a fad ? A case occurred at Meerut in March which, though the first in the N.-W. Provinces, has singularly enough been allowed to pass almost without notice, that of Mr. White, the Collector of the District, who fell a victim to influenza. The mortal remains of Mr. White were cremated, and then buried with the usual service in the station cemetery. The Meerut Parish Magazine in recording the event says :—"The cremation at which the chaplain was present was a very simple yet impressive operation, entirely devoid of course of any religious significance, and adopted simply as a sanitary measure which may in the near future be more generally adopted. It and the subsequent funeral had the full approval of the Bishop of the Diocese."

THE resolution attributed to the Cotton Spinners Union by the *Asahi Shimbun* requires to be modified, according to the *Fiji Shimpo*. The *Asahi's* report was to the effect that in consideration of entrusting to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the total shipments of cotton brought to Japan from Bombay, the Company should be required to reduced its rate of freight below the present charge of twelve *rupees* per ton. But it now appears that the Union's resolution was emphatically more favourable to the Yusen Kaisha. It was agreed that all the cotton should be shipped by that Company's steamers without any condition as to reduction of freight. This course, says the *Japan Mail*, was adopted chiefly on the advice of Mr. Shibusawa who, while admitting the commercial discretion of asking for a reduction of rate in consideration of increased business, nevertheless pointed out that twelve *rupees* a ton was the smallest freight that could be charged with any hope of reasonable profit, and that the lower rate offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company was not based upon any principle of sound business, but was due simply to the foreign Company's desire to crush its Japanese rival. If successful in that effort, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Mr. Shibusawa predicted, would be sure to recoup itself afterwards by greatly increased rates. These arguments convinced the Union.

A STRANGE find was made the other day by some fishermen at Hongkong. While engaged in their vocation among the islands near there they caught a very large shark, measuring about six feet in length. This they conveyed to the village, and on the monster being cut open two queues and a quantity of human remains were found in its stomach, pointing very conclusively to the fact that some unfortunate Chinamen had fallen victims to the shark's veracity. One of the queues was quite intact, but the other was in fragments.

THE rye plant, says the Lahore paper, is now being grown in several parts of the country to meet the demand at the gunpowder factory at Ishapur near Calcutta, for charcoal made from rye straw.

INFORMATION reached the Calcutta police on Wednesday morning that one John James Page was lying prostrate in his house in Lower Circular Road, and that he was intending to starve himself to death. Inspector Bowen proceeded to the spot and found Page in the condition described. It was ascertained that he had been fasting for the past thirty-five days, during which time he had only, on two occasions, taken a small quantity of food. On being questioned, he said that he had been elected as the saviour of mankind, and that nothing would induce him to take food of any kind. It was further ascertanied that Page had once been in the Alms House, that he did no work, and had suffered from religious mania for the past twelve months. A document in his handwriting was found addressed to the "President and Gentlemen of the Coroner's Jury," to be given to them when an inquest was held on his body after death, which he seems to have prepared himself for. He refused to take any food, and was removed by the police to the General Hospital.

THE other day, as a typical instance of the hardihood of law-breakers in these latter days, writes the *Pioneer*, we gave the history of a case that occurred last year in the Mainpuri district, in which an obnoxious money-lender was murdered on the threshold of his own house in broad daylight and close to a railway station, by a gang of men got together by an aggrieved client. Another murder, which in all the principal features is precisely on all fours with this, has just been tried at the Etah Sessions. The scene of the crime was Naorai, a large village, four and a half miles from the headquarters town of the district : the person aimed at was one Hira Lal, a wealthy Marwari ; and the instigator his next door neighbour, one Oomrao Singh, who owed Hira Lal a debt and a grudge. This Oomrao Singh had connections in Sherpur, an adjoining Thakur village, which appears to be a head centre for the dacoit movement, and it therefore very naturally occurred to him that the best way of paying off the score would be to import a band of stout fellows, who for the sake of the loot would do Hira Lal's business for him. The proceedings of the conspirators came out very clearly in the course of the trial. The enterprise was decided upon at a bathing festival, recruits were enlisted, some of them from the Mainpuri district, thirty miles away. The rendezvous was fixed eight miles within the Etah district, and the sympathisers dropped in by twos and threes. Their movements, a night's march of 11 miles, a day's halt on the edge of the great *dhak* jungle adjoining, another march and a day's rest at Sherpur were all described in the evidence. The attack was delivered just at nightfall, and no doubt it would have fared ill with Hira Lall, and the dacoits would have got comfortably away—but for one unlooked for and unusual development. The villagers of Naorai, instead of taking refuge in their houses and remaining there till the coast was clear, turned out courageously against the marauders after they had gained entrance, and getting up on the flat roof of the house pelted them in the courtyard below, while others managed to secure the great front door and thus caught the dacoits in a trap. The latter had to fight their way out scrambling over the roof and dropping into the lane or into the courtyards of the neighbouring houses. These opened the door again for their imprisoned fellows and the band then made a rush through the crowd. The villagers pursued, and the hindmost man, to save himself being captured, fired and wounded a villager, but was himself knocked down and captured. This was the only casualty on the part of the dacoits, while on the side of the villagers one was shot dead, two crippled for life, and eight less seriously wounded, mostly with gunshots. The dacoits got away with over Rs. 500. They had been identified, however, and as the evidence forthcoming was ample, six have been sentenced to death, among them being Oomrao Singh, the instigator.

A GENTLEMAN signing himself "Independent European" writes to the *Bangkok Times* :—The announcement that Phra Yot will be once more tried for his life before a tribunal appointed by his accusers, to whom his condemnation is most important, is no more than we all expected. Nor will many members of the Bangkok community be surprised to see all impartiality carefully avoided in the composition and operation of such a one-sided tribunal. In the present quarrel, Siam's opponent has invariably preferred brute force to impartial arbitration ; and the principles advocated by M. Bryois, that the duty of a patriotic Frenchman is to suppress or pervert any truth injurious to his country's expansion, will probably infect many of his betters.

MESSRS. STREET AND Co., of 30, Cornhill, London, E.C., have had the honour to present to his Royal Highness the Duke of York a collection of cuttings from the Press from all parts of the Empire with reference to the Royal Betrothal and Marriage. To give some idea of the size of the work, it is stated that there are no less than nine large foolscap volumes.

THE committee regarding the Royal Engineers establishment is apparently to have no civil engineer among its members—a strange omission, as one of the points to be taken up is the unwillingness of young R. E. officers to serve in the Public Works Department.

THE wreck of the P. and O. steamer Bokhara, was put up for auction the other day at Amoy and sold for dols. 2,000 to a syndicate of enterprising Chinese, who, the Amoy correspondent of the *Mercury* says, are expecting to make a fortune out of her, as there is still some treasure on board which has not been recovered.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 31st March, were Rs. 6,437. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,821. Increase, Rs. 616. Miles open, week ended 31st March, 1894, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼, Per mile open, week ended 31st March, 1894, Rs. 289. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 262. Increase, Rs. 27. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894, Rs. 82,345. From 1st January, 1893, to 31st March, 1893, Rs. 77,994. Increase, Rs. 4,351.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings, for the week ended 31st March, Rs. 33,657. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 30,208. Increase, Rs. 3,449. Miles open, week ended 31st March, 1894, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 31st March, 1894, Rs. 209. Corresponding week last year. Rs. 187. Increase Rs. 22 Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894, Rs. 3,09,666. From 1st January, 1893, to 31st March, 1893, Rs. 2,79,882. Increase, Rs. 29,784.

THE following passage from a letter of a high official of the German Empire to a friend in India, may be quoted as an interesting indication of the serious light in which the monetary situation is regarded by the statesmen of Berlin. "Corn prices," he writes, "are low : the scarcity of gold is severely felt by commerce and industry. Taxes are scarcely to be borne ; and the majority of the German people ascribe all these misfortunes to the policy of the nervously unquiet young Emperor, instead of referring them to the general crisis which is affecting almost all the European States. Russia alone is making material progress. Its gold mines in Perm have yielded this year six times as much gold as in the previous year, thanks to improved mining processes. And when the trans-Siberian Railway shall have been completed, new gold mines will be opened up on both sides of the Railway—as almost all Siberian rivers carry gold."

M. SEMAMA, a wealthy foreign gentleman, has committed suicide at Marseilles under extraordinary circumstances. The proprietor of a villa in the Prado, he had converted his grounds into a veritable Eden. Rare fruits and flowers were to be found at every season of the year in the immense hot-houses which he had constructed. He was a man of eccentric habits, and some time ago he had a large vault built in a corner of the property, and furnished with a long armchair, a pair of candelabras, and two big receptacles for coal, which were kept constantly filled, a quantity of wood being also deposited therein, while near at hand was a huge jar containing spirits of wine, to be poured on the fires if they needed stimulating. On several occasions the millionaire had descended into this vault and had spent honrs in meditation, the candelabra having been previously lighted by his servant. The other day he returned to the spot, but he did not leave it alive. He had set fire to the coal and wood, and then seating himself in his arm-chair had quietly awaited the end. When his servant went back to the vault he found his master asphyxiated. M. Semama had always declared his intention to die there.

DURING last Lent there were some unseemly disturbances in churches in Paris and the suburbs owing to preachers being violently interrupted or vehemently contradicted by Atheists or Free-thinkers. None of these scenes were repeated in any of the metropolitan or suburban churches this year, but great uproar was caused in a church in the Madeleine district of Lille by the conduct of a non-believer in Christianity. A missionary was preaching a Lenten sermon for men only, and in the course of his sermon, he said, "Who then would have the courage to renounce Christ ?" The unbeliever, who stood near the pulpit, instantly replied, "I shall never believe in Him !" Several muscular Christians immediately arose from their seats and surrounded the man, who refused to be ejected from the church, and assumed a determined attitude, backed by a few supporters. The police then interfered, and restored tranquillity by effecting two arrests.

THE Honourable the Advocate-General and Mr. R. B. Michell, instructed by Mr. Douglas Grant, on Friday at Madras moved before Mr. Justice Shephard for an injunction to restrain the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank from dealing with, realising, or disposing or parting with or allowing to be redeemed or in any manner removed from their custody a Treasury Bond No. 26, dated the 16th day of December, 1886, and issued by and executed on behalf of the Government of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, whereby the said Government undertook to pay Zeemut-in-nissa Begum, her heirs, executors or assigns in the middle of fasli 1804 on production and surrender of the same bond, the sum of Rs. 50,000 or Madras Rs. 41,000, or thereabouts on account of the consideration therein mentioned. The application was made on behalf of the assigns in the said bond, Pallonji Cursetjee, who alleged that the bond in question was stolen from the possession of the Begum Sahiba by her husband Kamal Khan, a Jamadar in his Highness the Nizam's service, or some one acting on his behalf without the knowledge and consent of the Begum, and that it bears a fraudulent endorsement under date the 26th August, 1887, purporting to be signed by the Begum and assigning over the amount payable thereunder to her husband. The bond also bears endorsements assigning it over to the Bank of Bengal, the last endorsements thereon being by one Waljee Laljee in favour of the defendant on or about the 20th January, 1894. Further it was alleged that by deed of assignment dated 9th March, 1894, the Begum Sahiba had made over the amount of principal and interest therein and all other interest therein to Pallonjee Cursetjee. His Lordship granted the application, and directed a notice returnable next Friday to issue to the Commercial Bank against whom a regular suit has been filed by the petitioner as plaintiff, for a declaration that the Bank has no good title to the bond in question and for directions for its being returned to the plaintiff as the rightful owner.

AT Hamburg, a solemn mourning service in memory of the late Dr. Hans von Bulow took place, the body being afterwards cremated. The great church of St. Michael was crowded. In the centre of the church stood on a catafalque the coffin, completely hidden under wreaths and flowers. There was scarcely a musical society in Germany which had not sent some floral tribute of veneration for their deceased master. In the sermon the preacher gave a brief sketch of Bulow's life and work. He did not forget to say that von Bulow was not much of a churchman, but found excuses for the man who lived so much for his art. The service took place at the special request of Bulow's widow. At one o'clock the funeral procession arrived at the crematory, and to the sounds of a funeral hymn the body was committed to the flames.

THE Abbe Faure, who died recently, has left behind him some interesting reminiscences of his experiences of criminals condemned to death at La Roquette prison, where he was for many years chaplain. His method of ingratiating himself with criminals in order to try and get them to accept his religious ministrations was to begin by offering them tobacco, and to go with a pack of cards and offer to play a quiet little game of piquet with them. The anecdotes he tells of prisoners almost all tend to show that they were deficient in, if not absolutely destitute of, moral sense. One scoundrel who was induced to read in the New Testament the account of the greatest tragedy in human history closed the book with a sigh, saying, "It is exactly my case." Early education, the Abbe thinks, had much to do with this moral obliquity of vision. The father of one man, on being informed of his son's execution, merely said, "Well, there's an end of it, but he must have looked very funny after they had done with him," and went on with his work. In another case the executed criminal's mother applied for his boots, and was indignant on hearing that they had been buried with him. "The idea of wasting a good 15-franc pair of boots," she said, "as though he could not have walked that short distance in his slippers."

THE FRENCH AS COLONISTS.

SPEAKING of the newly-constituted Ministry of Colonies, M. Buffet said the other day in the French Senate, "Our Colonies cost us more than three times what the English Colonies cost them." The reason is that the English recognise liberty and aim at autonomy. Thus the Mother Country derives all the benefits without supporting the charges. "In France," says M. Jules Delafosse, "we only colonise in order to find places for functionaries. As soon as we have planted the flag in a new country it is not the merchant or the agriculturist we encourage, but we instal the metropolitan bureaucracy. I astonished the Chamber a few years ago by revealing the fact that out of the 1,642 Frenchmen then in Cochin China there were 1,600 functionaries. A few weeks ago I pointed out that at Madagascar there was an architect of the Residency with a salary of 10,000 francs. Have we not also an inspector of stud-farms in Tonkin ? And within the last few days have we not appointed an inspector of the monuments of the Sahara ? The worst of it is these bureaucrats are

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE remaining volume of Lord Kelvin's "Popular Lectures and Addresses" has now been published, and, in our opinion, it is the most interesting of the three. It deals with geology and general physics, as the others did with molecular physics, astronomy, and navigation, and it contains some of his most memorable public utterances, such as his British Association address of 1871, in which he enunciated his meteoric hypothesis of the origin of life on earth, which terminates with a criticism of the Darwinian hypothesis of the origin of species by natural selection. "I have always felt," said Sir William Thomson, and apparently as Lord Kelvin he still feels, "that this hypothesis does not contain the true theory of evolution, if evolution there has been in biology. Sir John Herschel. . . . objected to the doctrine of natural selection that it was too like the Laputan method of making books, and that it did not sufficiently take into account a continually guiding and controlling intelligence. . . . I feel profoundly convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations. . . . Overpoweringly strong proofs of intelligent and benevolent design lie all around us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing to us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler."

The volume also contains his celebrated geological papers, in which he destroyed the Uniformitarian School of geology, and founded or rather refounded the evolutionist school. for example, his proofs of the earth's age, probable duration, and internal solidity, and his intellectual tournament with Professor Huxley, in which that redoubtable champion of controversy for once engaged with more than his match, and found himself, greatly to his surprise, no doubt, unhorsed in the fray. There are many other subjects of remarkable interest in the book, but we have space only for another reference, which will be news to many. Lord Kelvin shows that Sadi Carnot, uncle of the President of the French Republic, who first gave the correct theory of the steam engine, had also adopted the immaterial view of heat, and discovered the principle of conservation of energy on or before the year of his death, 1832, that is to say, ten years before our own Joule published it to the world.

The city of Bordeaux has adopted a new species of reservoir, which deserves to be well known. It is entirely constructed of metal above the ground, and is the invention of M. Gerard, the municipal engineer, who was led to the contrivance by the necessities of the case. The ground being soft, the foundations were secured by sinking blocks of concrete and building piers of masonry on them. Iron columns standing on broad feet are supported by the piers, and carry the girders on which the basins are built. There are two basins in the reservoir, which is over 120 feet long by 50 feet wide, and they are covered by a metallic roof, which is dust proof.

The late Paul Bert, who, it may be remembered, lost his life while on a political mission in Tonquin, in his work, "La Pression Barometrique," described his experiments on milk, and announced the fact that compressed oxygen prevented the coagulation, that is to say, the souring of milk, because it destroyed the germs or vibrions which produced the fermentation. M. Villon has now put his discovery into practice, and employs liquefied oxygen for the purpose of sterilising milk. The liquid oxygen is supplied for the purpose in tubes which are actually an article of commerce. Here, then, is a useful application of such discoveries as Professor Dewar has made familiar to us. Liquid oxygen is already in the market, and liquid air may soon follow. The fact also serves to remind us once more that it is to French investigators, that we owe this line of research. It is more than ten years since Leon Pictet liquefied these gases in Paris, and his name has been too much overlooked, why it would be difficult to say, by recent lecturers and writers on the subject. Names of other discoverers of the properties of air have been freely mentioned, but somehow Pictet's seems to have been forgotten.

Hitherto the famous Lick telescope, with its diameter of 91 centimetres, has been the largest in the world; but there is now in course of construction a still more powerful instrument for an observatory being built on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It will have a diameter of 100 centimetres, that is to say, a full metre (over a yard). The lenses are supplied by M. Fair, of Paris, the celebrated optician.

On the hills between Vans and Saint-Martin d'Adeche there are numerous dolmens, especially in the wood of Paiolive, and the communes of Banne La Lauze, Chandolas, Vallon, and so on. Steps have been taken to preserve these monuments, which are doubtless the earliest buildings in France and belong to the neolithic or new stone age. According to M. Carriere, President of the Societe d'Etude des Sciences Naturelles of Nimes, who has studied these dolmens, they were the tombs or burial vaults of a family or clan, and contain nearly always the remains of a large number of individuals. The bones found seem to have been pushed back to make room for newcomers. The first builders of these dolmens were ignorant of the use of metals, but later on articles of copper and bronze are found among their stone tools. The dolmens themselves are usually made of several flat thick stones set upright for the walls, and a broad heavy slab laid over the top for a roof. All the skulls M. Carriere has found are of the long narrow type, that is to say, dolichocephalic or sub-dolicocephalic. Traces of broad-heads or bracycephals are found, however, in the dolmens of Cevenols. This agrees with Dr. Prumiere's results, and seems to show that broad-heads did not enter the south of France till the bronze age.

The authorities of the Kew Observatory, recognising the importance if these electrical times of a watch being unmagnetisable, have, we understand, installed dynamos for the purpose of testing them, and created a special class for watches which resists magnetic influences. Watches submitted to them can now be subjected to severe magnetic as well as temperature tests, and certificates of their efficiency obtained. A West-End firm of watch and clock makers recently submitted an unmagnetisable watch of their design to the severe Kew tests for heat and magnetism, which has gained the honour of a class "A" certificate.

In the last published British Foreign Office Report (No. 1,300) on the trade, &c., of Bulgaria, it is stated that would-be sellers in England do sometimes go so far as to send out catalogues in French or some other foreign language, but that even then they persist in retaining the intricate English standards of weights and measures. It is added: The metric system is the one now employed throughout Bulgaria, and it is useless for English manufacturers —especially of machinery and hardware—to expect that their potential foreign customers will give themselves the trouble of learning our avoirdupois and dimension tables in order to be able to puzzle out quarters, pounds, and ounces, yards and inches, gallons, pints, &., into their metric equivalent. Regarding Peru a correspondent writes complaining of the inconvenience he suffers when consigning machinery. Shipping specifications have to be sent out in metric weights and measures, and if there are any errors his customers are liable to a fine. This means that he has to make out the specifications twice over, first in English and then in metric weights and measures. He therefore urges, and not unreasonably, that the metric system should be adopted officially in England. This would doubtless lead to its being adopted by all shipowners and carriers, and one more step in the direction of an international system of weights would be taken. Great Britain is almost the only civilised country of first rank which is blind to the interests at stake in this question, and it is high time that a public inquiry should be instituted.

In the compound eye of an insect, says Dr. G. J. Stoney (Royal Society, Dublin), the amount of detail visible is limited by the spacing of the lenses and by the aperture of each lens. Predatory insects, as dragonflies, which have the largest number of lenses, require that objects should be placed at least a degree apart, to be seen separately, whereas, in the man the corresponding angular distance is only one minute. Moths, bees, flies, &c., which have not so many lenses, cannot distinguish objects that are less than two degrees apart, so that they cannot see details on their own antennæ close as they are, so well as we can from the distance from which we view them. No movement of the eye is possible, as with us, to take in successively different fields of visions; but insects seem to be able to see distinctly throughout the whole of their field of vision, which is impossible for us. The different parts of the compound eye may be focussed separately, so that a wasp, hovering over a breakfast-table, can see (with as much distinctness as he can see anything all the objects on the table at once, no matter how their distances may differ.

From statistics collected by Mr. C. Davison (London Royal Society), it appears that earthquakes do not occur irregularly, but increase and decrease regularly both in frequency and intensity, having two principal periods, an annual and a semi-annual. The maximum of the annual period takes place in the northern hemisphere in November, December, or January; in the southern, in the months from April to August, thus always occurring in winter. Mr. Davison thinks that this periodicity is connected with the annual variation in barometric pressure, though this is difficult to prove. The probable cause of most non-volcanic earthquakes is the slipping of two subterranean rock-surfaces one upon another, with friction. Such slipping might be hastened by a slight cause such as a change of barometric pressure. Whatever the cause of the periodicity may be, it appears to be only auxiliary or determining, merely letting off the energy without causing it, as the pulling of the trigger of a gun sets loose the energy of an explosive within it.

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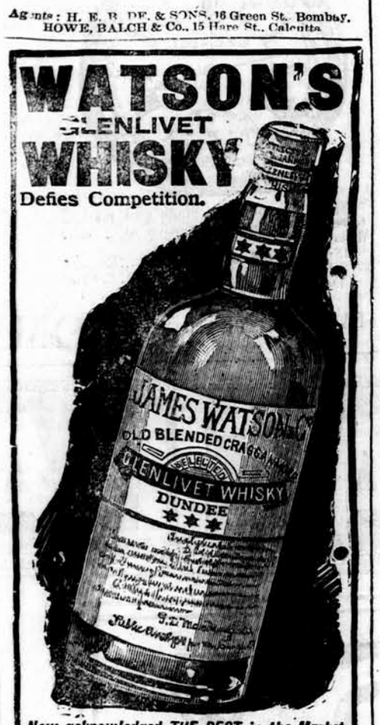

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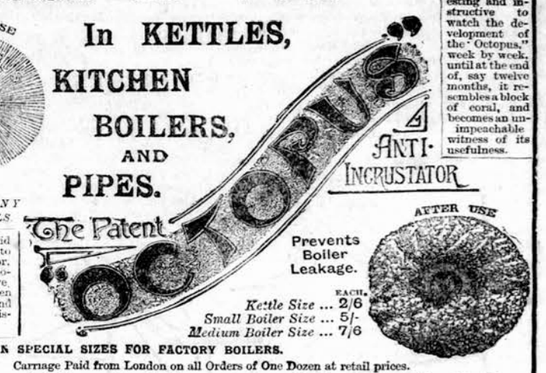

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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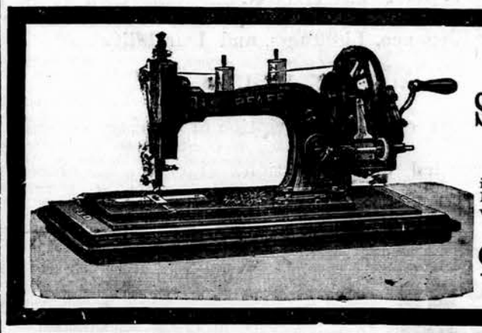

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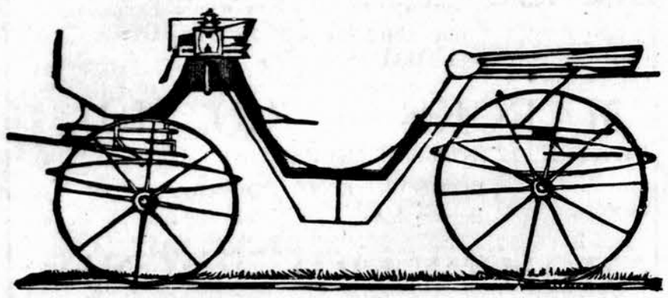

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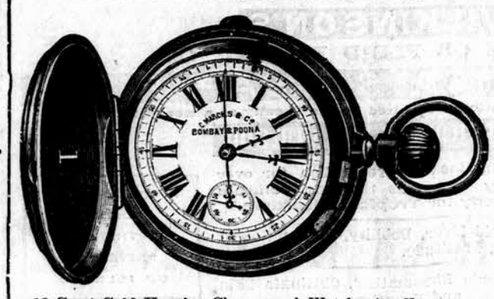
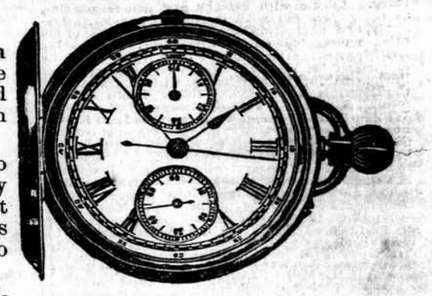


Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
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Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality..... Rs. 550
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Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
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Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse.
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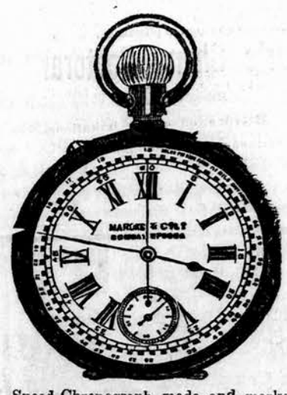
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



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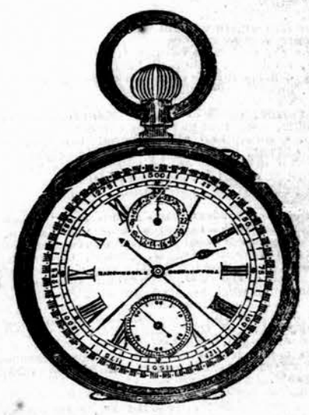
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
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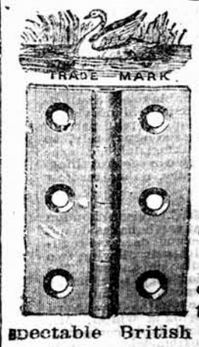

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